INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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19 DEC. 1934

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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXII NO. 298 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 19, 1934 EIGHTEEN PAGES

PUNJAB VOTES DOWN J. P. C. PLAN

SILVER DRAIN MUST GO

Sir Victor Sassoon's Suggestions To U. S. For Purchase From India

(SPECIAL CABLE).

SHANGHAI, Dec. 18.

Proposals to prevent the threatened financial crisis in China owing to the American silver purchasing policy, made by Sir Victor Sassoon, who recently returned from Europe, suggest that the United States' Government should inform the Government of India of their readiness to take over from India the same amount of silver that India took from America after the War at the original purchase-price of approximately one dollar per fine ounce.

America should also state that she is prepared to purchase only the newly-mined silver.

If the American purchases of the newly-mined silver are not in undue proportion to the output, and if America paid the price making the mining operations reasonably remunerative, she might be able to obtain a considerable amount of silver without unduly disturbing the world market and without increasing the drain of the metal from China.

Mr. L. S. DEANE DEAD

Controller Of Railway Accounts Succumbs To 'Flu

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18.

Mr. L. S. Deane, Controller of Railway Accounts died at 9 p.m. in his room in Maidens Hotel after a short attack of influenza with pneumonia.

The funeral takes place to-morrow morning.—A.P.

A.I.C.C. TO MEET IN JANUARY

PATNA, Dec. 18.

It is understood that the All-India Congress Working Committee is likely to meet at Delhi in the middle of January next.—A.P.

Truth About Perso-Afghan Incident

GOVERNMENTS NOT AT ALL INVOLVED

Frontier Tribesmen Reported To Be Cause Of Trouble

"CHRONICLE SPECIAL"

The report of the Perso-Afghan incident in which persons described as Afghan troops are alleged to have carried off a number of Persians as prisoners from the Persian Eastern Frontier is not given much credence in well-informed circles in the city, who are acquainted with the frontier conditions on the eastern side of Persia.

Enquiries in the Persian circles reveal that no full information is as yet available. In the Afghan circles the contradiction sent by the Kabul paper "Islah" and the Consul-General in New Delhi is deemed to have set at rest all talks about the alleged Perso-Afghan incident.

Further no significance is attached to the incident, the truth of which the Afghan circles are reluctant to believe, knowing the conditions on the frontiers of Afghanistan.

The truth of the Perso-Afghan incident was described to a "Chronicle" representative by a well-informed person, who had very recently returned from the alleged storm-centre.

For a considerable period in the past, there have been negotiations going on between the Afghan and the Persian Governments, regarding the demarcation of the frontiers.

Very recently, both the Governments agreed to arbitration by a Committee, appointed by the Government of Turkey to settle the issue once for all. The borderland of Afghanistan on the Persian side is fertile and is a place of shelter for fierce nomadic tribes who had always been loyal to both the Governments, as they had been migrating from the Persian Frontier to the Afghan Frontier and back again in search of pasture-lands, according to change of seasons.

LUST FOR FIGHT.

These tribes are described as full-blooded and martial. They are also fully armed. They generally live peacefully in spite of their faith in the law of the bullet. They do not behave unjustly towards any one. Nor do they brook any injustice or double-dealing perpetrated on them. Their arms are unlimited. Their fighting spirit is always keen. They start the day with battle on their brains and are prepared to face the worst. So their revolt, whenever it takes place, is not a mere insurrection, but the armed revolt of a veritable army.

These tribes are the most loyal subjects during times of peace. But when disturbances or a state of strife exists they at once plunge in the fray. No Government can easily control them. And when they break through the Frontier, they seldom cease operating, until they have had their revenge.

These tribes, it is stated in this connection, were responsible for the downfall of Bachao-Saquo, the "bandit-chief" who usurped the Afghan throne during the unsettled days following the abdication of King Amanullah.

Since then, these tribes have been living peacefully. And both the Persian and Afghan Governments were hospitable towards them and afforded them all facilities.

It is likely that the Persian officials on the Frontier might have been involved in a hitch with these tribesmen. This was already reported to be the case.

The scuffle might have been responsible for the alleged losses sustained by the Persians.

GOVTS. NOT INVOLVED.

In this connection it is emphasized there is nothing in the nature of a misunderstanding between the two Governments of Afghanistan and Persia, and their relations continue to be as cordial as ever. Only recently, the present Afghan Consul-General attended the Firdausi Celebrations at Teheran, as the representative of the Afghan Government and exchanged greetings of goodwill and cordiality.

DOES NOT SATISFY INDIANS

Punjab Council Condemns J. P. C. Plan

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

By 14 against 5 votes, the Punjab Legislative Council, after two days' lively debate on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report, passed the following amended motion of Mr. Chaudhri Afzal Haq:—

"That in the opinion of this Council, the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee does not satisfy the aspirations of India."

Government members remained neutral.

DISAPPOINTING

Sardar Habibullah's alternative motion was rejected by 25 against 14 votes. It is stated: "Whereas the scheme of constitution outlined in the report of the J.P.C. definitely falls short of pledges given by His Majesty's Government and does not satisfy Indian aspirations, in the opinion of this House, it is inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing."—A.P.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ARMS PACT

Newspaper Story Denied By Authorities

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Widespread interest has been aroused by the report of the newspaper "Star" that a Franco-Russian military and commercial agreement has been recently concluded, providing that if Russia is attacked by Japan, France would undertake immediately to supply war materials not exceeding 4,000 million francs, while in the event of Franco-German war, the Soviet would supply grain to France of the same value, and also exchange air and military missions' co-operation between the general staffs.

This report is denied by the Soviet Embassy in London, while authoritative quarters in Paris declare that the report is without foundation and reiterate that there is nothing more between Russia and France than a diplomatic understanding to co-operate on behalf of the Eastern Locarno and peace together with the mutual undertaking to conclude no bilateral agreement with any third Power, as long as negotiations for the Eastern Locarno continue.—Reuter.

CIVIC HONOUR TO MRS. NAIDU

Karachi Votes Money For Presenting Address

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Dec. 18.

The Karachi Corporation this evening resolved to present an address of welcome to Sarojini Naidu, on her arrival at Karachi, next week, and another to H. H. the Aga Khan, on his forthcoming visit in January next year. A sum of Rs. 200 was sanctioned for each address.

Prior to this before transacting any business the Corporation meeting was adjourned for five minutes, as a protest against the arrest and conviction of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

SUKKUR HONOURS HER

(From Our Correspondent).

SUKKUR, Dec. 18.

The Sukkur Municipality presented Mrs. Sarojini Naidu an address in the course of which she was requested to try to bring about reconciliation between the Hindus and the Muslims.

Addressing the students, Mrs. Naidu called upon them to develop noble qualities, which were neither Hindu nor Muslim and eradicate evil habits, which were also neither Hindu nor Muslim and looked forward to the day, when harmonious communal relations would exist.

Charge-Sheet Against Millowners

Violation Of Award On Collection Of Subscription

Offensive Against Labour Launched, While Arbitration Proceedings Are Pending

"Chronicle Special"

Our special correspondent has made enquiries to ascertain the background of the dispute in the Ahmedabad Textile Industry which threatens to take an unfortunate form at no distant date.

The action intended by the Millowners' Association apparently lies in two directions—a cut in the wages of the time workers, coinciding with the reduction in hours of work from January 1, 1935 and a discontinuance of the system of collection of Union Subscription in the Mills, which has been in force since 1928, on the ground that the Labour Union has given support in a strike in the Ahmedabad Ginning (Madhubhai) Mills.

Not Unrelated

A short study of the incidents during the past few months will enable one to realise the fact that these two steps are not entirely unrelated, and that their interpretation extends much further than their individual merits, might lead one to believe. The news of the resolution comes, immediately on the heel of another report that certain negotiations which had been carried on were broken.

It is also interesting to recall that the question of collection of subscription was taken up nearly a month ago, but its consideration was dropped, apparently because negotiations of some sort were started about that time. It seems certain that the question of the Ahmedabad Ginning Mills and the collection of subscription has now been revived because the negotiations have not proceeded along lines altogether satisfactory to the Millowners.

It is clear that the resolution on the subscription question is not a genuine move. The occasion whatever, its intrinsic worth may be, is being utilised for purposes, which have nothing whatever to do with the facts of the case itself

The Labour View

In Labour circles it is being stated that according to the established procedure which has been functioning for 15 years past, the aggrieved party must refer its claim to arbitration and not take direct action on any account. They believe that in the case of the Ahmedabad Ginning Mills, they have not done anything of an objectionable nature; but granting for a moment that any step, taken by the Labour Union, was not proper it was open to the Millowners' Association to haul the Union up before the Arbitration Board, and if the Union was found having committed any breach or had done anything wrong, the Board would have called upon it to make the necessary amends. It is inexplicable, how the question of subscription can at all be linked up with a dispute between an individual mill and the workers, on an entirely different issue. It has also been pointed out that the Award under which the subscription is being collected, has made a specific provision that any revision or alteration therein cannot be made except by previous reference to the Arbitration Board.

Reduction Of Wages.

The question of reduction in the wages of the time workers is in a way on the same footing. It is well-known that changes in the wage scale in the Ahmedabad Industry require the sanction of the Arbitration Board unless they are brought about by mutual agreement. The ground on which the change is sought to be made is immaterial.

It is clear that the announcement of the Millowners' intention is not backed up by any award or agreement so far. It is difficult to understand how such an announcement is possible when the Arbitration Board has not yet completed its work on the reference made by the Millowners' Association for a reduction in the wages.

It has already been made public that the arbitrators Seth Chimanlal and Mr. Manu Subedar have differed, and the matter is to be referred to an Umpire, and that Mr. Patkar, ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court, has been approached by the arbitrators in this connection. The public have been keenly awaiting the announcement of Mr. Patkar's name as Umpire.

Grave Apprehensions.

The general public, who are not directly connected with the dispute, are at a loss to understand, why the Millowners' Association is rushing headlong into irresponsible action of an hazardous nature when there is no occasion or justification for such action.

The Labour Union has not refused arbitration, which is the only successful solvent of all sorts of difficulties in the dealing between employers and employees. Grave apprehension is being felt that if the Millowners precipitate a crisis the Industry would be ruined, the long traditions of peace would be shattered, and a large section of the community will be exposed to extreme hardships.

DAS WARNS CONGRESS

Hopes Mistakes Of 1924-26 Will Not Be Repeated In Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Dec. 18.

Mr. B. Das, a member of the Assembly who has been returned on Congress ticket this time, in the course of an interview to your representative asserts that the Opposition can hope to command 75 votes on the floor of the House provided every member attended the Assembly.

He calculates that the strength of the Congress party which would include Nationalists and Sikhs would be 53 or 54. Independents under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah will command 15 members and there will be six members of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim Unity Board who may not join either party but will vote for all purposes with the Opposition.

Mr. Das calculates that the Government will command a maximum of 65 votes including European votes and votes from nominated Anglo-Indians, Loyalist Muslims and Loyalist Hindus.

KEY PARTY.

Mr. Das emphasises that the key party of the Opposition will be Independents and their leader Mr. Jinnah will dictate terms to Government as wells the Congress party. The success of the Opposition will therefore depend on the cordiality between Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

Mr. Das hopes that the mistakes of 1924-26 will not be repeated and states that it should be the first duty of the Congress executive to see to it that such mistakes are not repeated and that they do not alienate the co-operation of the Independents.

He is sure no Indian Army Bill can now be passed with 49 votes against 46 of the Opposition.

Of the permanent Opposition bloc of 75 Mr. Das does not expect any defection to the Government side.

PATNA BYE-ELECTION.

It is understood that Rai Bahadur Durgaprasad, retired District Magistrate and Ex-Registrar of the Co-operative Credit Society, is standing for the Legislative Council in the bye-election caused by the death of Mr. Rajeshwari Prasad from Patna division, non-Mohamedan Urban. The Rai Bahadur holds advanced views and will be an acquisition to the Opposition.

QUAKELAND SENSATION

PATNA, Dec. 18.

A report from Madhubani says that an unusual phenomenon was observed there when waters of different wells and tanks began to rise and fall alternately. Waters in some wells came upto to the brim and then went down to the bottom.

The phenomenon was also noticed, it is reported, in the neighbouring villages.—United Press.

LORDS DEBATE

Lloyd's Oratory Falls Flat

HOUSE OF LORDS VOTES FOR J. P. C. PLAN

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 18.

In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury's amendment to the Government motion on the Select Committee Report was defeated by 238 votes to 62.

The Government motion on the Joint Select Committee's report was agreed to.

A number of Peers took oath and seats for the first time in the present Parliament, when the House assembled on the final day of the India debate.

Lord Hastings, the opening speaker, said that the debate proved that while criticism was easy, it was infinitely more difficult to suggest an alternative scheme to the Government plan.

ENFRANCHISE MASSES.

He referred to the position of the masses and expressed the opinion that the most certain way of instilling political consciousness into them and preventing oppression was to enfranchise them and give them Parliamentary majority.

Referring to finance, he believed in the necessity of carrying on the daily administration in the light of exigencies of the financial situation which would operate to bring home to ministers the responsibilities of office.

He described Central Responsibility as the greatest safeguard and expressed his conviction that an attempt to establish Provincial Governments with powers proposed under the scheme without the strongest possible Central Government would end in disaster.

REPLY TO OPPONENTS

Lord Hastings described the attitude of Princes who wanted to see the Bill before deciding, as perfectly reasonable, and opined that if the Bill was enacted, few Princes would be so shortsighted as not to federate. He declared that those who are relying on the prevention of Federation owing to the non-accession of a sufficient number of Princes were relying on something, which was not in the least likely to happen.

He was therefore enthusiastic about the future of India under the scheme, and appealed to the opponents to realise that the gift should be made with grace befitting the occasion and appealed to them to give the Government a great majority.

PEEL'S FAITH IN BRITONS.

Earl Peel pointed out that not a single criticism was made of the proposed constitution for Burma. He trusted that Burma would realise that her greatest interest and prosperity lay not in association with India but in separation.

After pointing out that he had approached the general question of constitutional changes as a lover of authority with profound belief in the capacity of Britain to govern others better than they governed themselves, he laid em-

(Continued on Page 7).

Mr. PHILIP SPRATT ARRESTED

Under Emergency Powers Act

Mr. Philip Spratt was arrested under the Emergency Powers Act by Rai Saheb Mohanji Desai, Inspector, C.I.D., Special Branch, and taken into custody on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Spratt was released from jail in September last after completing the term of imprisonment passed on him in the Meerut Conspiracy Case. He was staying at Parel when he was taken into custody.

MIR SHAKRULLAH KHAN DEAD

Veteran Nationalist Muslim Leader & Congress Worker Passes Away

(From Our Correspondent.)

JALGAON, Dec. 18

Mir Shakrullah Khan, the veretan Nationalist Muslim leader of Maharashtra and President, East Khandesh Congress Committee, expired last night. Though old, he was strong in body and spirit His last incarceration had told upon his health. He was often ailing, since his release last year. For full fifteen years, he worked very hard for the Congress.

Hindus and Muslims equally mourn his death.

STOP PRESS.

SUBHAS BOSE X'RAYED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

It is understood that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was X-rayed at the Medical College Hospital this morning and was discharged from the hospital in the afternoon. During his stay in the hospital, Mr. Bose did not take any food or drink as he is now in mourning. It is not yet known when and where his further X-ray examination will take place.

Mr. Subhas Bose was sent back to his residence.—A.P.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ARMS PACT

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The French Embassy in London says of the alleged Franco-Russian agreement mentioned earlier: "The report is baseless and contains no word of truth."—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for a mofussil High School a Graduate strong in Persian. Stating age, experience and the lowest salary expected. Apply Box No. 9380, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Salesmen for Badami, Charcoal, Coke, etc Apply to Box No. 3409 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an F.R.C.S.(England) as Medical Officer, Parekh Dispensary, Surat on Rs. 300—10—350 plus Rs. 30 House Rent p.m. Apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials to the Chief Officer, Borough Municipality, Surat before 10-1-1935. (9328)

Wanted an expert and well experienced oil chemist for analysing oil. Apply with testimonials to:—Banshidhar Baijnath 32|4, Sahitya Parishad Street, Calcutta. (3412).

Import-Export Office requires immediately Office Assistant for office and cash work. Salary Rs. 75-100 month. Cash security Rs. 1,000|2,000 required. Box No. 3414 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a first class Chromo Offset printer capable of handling a Quad Crown 2 colour Offset—by George Mann & Co., Ltd.,—for a respectable firm in Calcutta. Salary according to qualification after trial. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 3413, "Bombay Chronicle".

One Sound Cameraman, One Sound Recordist, One Technical Engineer, One Still Cameraman. One Music Director and Dance Trainer, One Film Director. Only persons with genuine experience need apply to the General Manager, Ideal Films Ltd., 22, Abbott Road, Lucknow. (3411).

Wanted—Influential Gentlemen to work as District Organisers on pay and commission for the Districts of C.P. and Berar, Ahmednagar, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, Karwar, Broach, Baroda, Thana and Bombay City, for an established Life Office. Those who can produce satisfactory business need only apply stating age, experience and business expected with credentials to Box No. 9343, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately:—A Technical Manager for Directing and Producing Talkie Pictures with best prospects and Actors and Actresses. Applications stating previous experience with their photos be send to: Messrs. Lala & Co., Managing Agents, The Golden Eagle Movietone (Ltd.) near Central Bank, Karachi. (9304)

Wanted salesmen for our Darjeeling Tea. Salary 50—150. No cash security. Apply to Kalibore Tea Co., 59, Sovabazar, Calcutta. (3402)

Wanted Graduates with Persian to teach in High Schools. Pay up to Rs. 60 with prospects, service pensionable. Apply stating terms and qualifications to the Director of Public Instruction Bhavnagar State, Bhavnagar (Kathiawar). (9363)

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for a Bombay Textile Mill a B.Com., or M.A., strong in English and quick at figures for the post of Head Clerk. Apply with copies of certificates, etc., to Box No. 3395, "Bombay Chronicle."

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 17 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Royal Homoeo and Dental Institute, Delhi. Please apply for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively (3343).

50. EDUCATIONAL.

Ambitious Students are invited to join the Panjab Matriculation guarantee course on or before the 30th of November when the admissions for the same will be closed. Senior Cambridge a passport to all Universities Indian and foreign. Classes for July examinations will commence on the 1st of December. Apply: Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

Wanted tuitions in Mathematics or and Science (Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology) by Lady B.Sc. (Second Class) just returned from England after taking course in teaching. Apply Box No. 3399, "Bombay Chronicle".

Engineering Institute, New Delhi: Next session in January. Civil and Electrical Engineering, courses covering City and Guilds Examinations. Prospectus free. (3403).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle." Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Butter—Pure, wholesome, without any adulteration made in the cleanest way under hygienic conditions at 14 Ans. a lb. to be had from Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Institute, Hughes Rd. (3386).

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly, low price, propaganda, not profiteering. RIGHT AGENCY, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay. (3122)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE POONA SWADESHI SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 80 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 27th day of December, 1934, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 30th November, 1934.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Meyer Nissim and Dr. T. M. Kajiji who retire but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Dolatram Moohandas as an additional Director of the Company.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought forward with the permission of the Chair.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
CHHABILDAS JESANGBHAI and CO.,
Agents.
60, Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 17th December, 1934.
9376

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the GOWALIA TANK MAIDAN will be kept RESERVED for three weeks from 7th January, 1935, for holding General Election of Municipal Councillors.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
D. S. LAUD,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens
9384

Public Notices

THE TATA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Holders of the Debentures of the abovenamed Company, constituted by the Trust Deed, dated the 22nd day of December, 1922, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at BOMBAY HOUSE: Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 28th day of December, 1934, at 3 O'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing an Extraordinary Resolution.

(a) Sanctioning the modifications and arrangement of the rights of the Debenture Holders against the Company and its property and assenting to a modification of the provisions of the said Trust Deed as subsequently modified and the Debentures for providing that as from 1st January, 1935, cumulative interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum shall be payable if and when the Company shall make nett profits out of such nett profits and for extending the date of repayment of the Debentures to the 31st December, 1940, in accordance with the Scheme of Arrangement proposed by the Company and assented to and recommended by the Trustees of the said Trust Deed.

and

(b) For empowering the Trustees aforesaid with a view to effectuating such sanction and modifications to concur with the Company in executing a Supplemental Trust Deed in the terms of the draft which will be submitted to the Meeting.

This Notice is issued pursuant to the provisions contained in the 5th Schedule to the Trust Deed. A copy of the Scheme of Arrangement and of the draft Supplemental Trust Deed above referred to may during business hours be inspected at any time before the meeting at the Registered Office of the Company.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1934.

By Order of the Company,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Director.
(9377)

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Indians for appointment for training as Probationers. Preference will be given to applicants:

(1) Who possess 1st Class University qualifications.
(2) Who have had previous Shipping or Railway commercial experience.
(3) Who have knowledge of the languages of the Bombay Presidency.
(4) Who are of 25 years or under. Applicationts of over 28 years will not be considered.

The following information should be furnished by the applicants:—

(1) Record of education with copies of certificates obtained.
(2) Previous commercial experience.
(3) Copies of testimonials as to character, etc.
(4) Medical Certificate as to fitness for service.
(5) Certificate of age.
(6) Place of birth.

Approved candidates will be appointed on probation for 6 months and if found satisfactory will be confirmed at the end of that period. The salary offered for the post is Rs. 150-175-200-225-250. Candidates with special qualifications may be started at a higher pay in the grade. The first year will include the probationary period. At the conclusion of the first five years, if their work continues to be satisfactory, their service will be continued with increments in accordance with ability. At the expiration of 6 months' probationary period, applicants confirmed will be entitled to subscribe to and obtain the benefits of the Company's Provident Fund.

They may be required to act as Inspectors on the Company's vessels and must be prepared to be stationed for part of their service at any of the ports served by the Company between Mangalore and Karachi, including Kathiawar.

Candidates should send in their applications addressed to the Head Office of the Company, 100, Frere Road, Bombay, not later than the 15th January, 1935. No applications will be received personally nor interviews granted at the time of the submission of the applications.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th December, 1934.
9332

Public Notices

THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 15TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 24, Mangalore Street, (Frere Road,) Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 27th December, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business.

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1933.
(2) To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th December 1934, to 2nd January, 1935, both days inclusive.

By the order of the board,
SHARIFF HASSUM & CO.
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 17th December, 1934.
9373

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the purchase of the following Property, situated at Cadel Road, Mahim:—

(1) The two buildings known as The Kastoorchand Mill Bungalows, facing the Mahim Bay. Each Bungalow consists of six flats and all the twelve flats are let at present at an aggregate monthly rental of Rs. 1,360|- or Rs. 16,320|- per annum.
(2) Land, admeasuring approximately 10,844 square yards adjacent to the Bungalows with a considerable frontage on Cadel Road. The land is Pension and Tax Tenure, annual land rent Rs. 14-6-8, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 377 (Mahim Division).

The Terms for tendering are:—

(a) All Tenders must be in by 15th January, 1935.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., for 10 per cent by way of deposit must be included with each Tender; the balance to be paid on completion.
(c) A Tender once submitted cannot be withdrawn on any grounds whatsoever and will be binding upon the Tenderer upto 31st January, 1935.
(d) The buildings and land will be sold as a whole, not separately.
(e) The buyer must bear his own legal expenses and also all stamp charges.
(f) The Trustees for the Debenture Holders do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

For and on behalf of The Trustees for the Debenture Holders of The Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation).

For W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.,
Sir JOSEPH KAY,
Managing Director,
Managers.
9375

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of diets, etc., to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from 1st March, 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Tuesday, the 8th January, 1935. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of diets, etc., to the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
8th December, 1934.
9335

Public Notices

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1935-36.

NOTICE.

I, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, as required by section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the entries, as required by clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of section 156 of the aforesaid Act, have been completed as far as practicable, in the Ward Assessment Books for the several Wards of the City for the year 1935-36, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector between the 20th December, 1934, and the 14th January, 1935.

I, also give notice, under section 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act, that all complaints against the amount of any ratable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my Office on or before the 14th January, 1935.

Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves, or by persons duly authorised to act for them in the matter under stamped Power of Attorney.

They should be made by written application and, as required by section 163 (2) of the Act, should set forth briefly but fully the grounds on which the valuation is complained against and should be accompanied by a statement showing the rents floor by floor.

No complaints, which do not fulfil any of these conditions will be considered.

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner.
For the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19th December, 1934.
9359

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between AMBARAM DAJIBHAI and BHAGWANDAS DAJIBHAI and NAROTTAMDAS DAJIBHAI as Iron Factory owners and Iron and Brass Merchants under the name and style of Dajibhai Kika and Sons at Luhar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay is DISSOLVED as and from the 17th December, 1934. The said Narottamdas Dajibhai has retired from the said Partnership firm of Messrs. Dajibhai Kika and Sons since 17th December, 1934.

Any person or persons dealing with the said Narottamdas Dajibhai in the name of the said Partnership firm of Messrs. Dajibhai Kika and Sons shall do so at his or their own risk. Our clients Ambaram Dajibhai and Bhagwandas Dajibhai shall henceforth carry on the said business under the name and firm of Messrs Dajibhai Kika and Sons.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1934.

AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Messrs. Ambaram Dajibhai & Bhagwandas Dajibhai.
9383

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOSEPH VENANCIO D'ALMEIDA, of Thana Christian Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Juhu Tara in the Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 12 gunthas or thereabouts bei Survey No. 34, Pot No. 3, Hissa No. 1. Assessment Rs. 6/- and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by a public Road, on or towards the West by the property of the Khot, on or towards the North by the land of Mr. D. R. Birla and on or towards the South by the land of Mr. Joseph Gomes.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1934.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchasers Attorneys.
9386

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

SALE of valuable immovable property at Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane in Ganeshwadi Oart, on THURSDAY, the 20th December, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Dastur & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor Mr. Purshotam Lalji Tricamji and on account and at the risk of Manji Jivraj, Liladhar Jivraj and Khetsey Liladhar the Mortgagors in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees and their assigns under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 22nd July, 1921, made between Coorji alias Koovarji Jivraj and others of the one part and Tricumdas Raoji and others of the other part and also under an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 3rd March, 1933, and made between Chunilal Dayabhai and others of the first part the Mortgagors of the second part and the said Vendor of the third part.

All that piece of perpetual Fazandari land, admeasuring about 406 Sq. Yds. together with the dwelling house thereon situate at Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane in Ganeshwady Oart, bearing New Survey No. 1638 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 821 of Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal C Ward Nos. 1477 and 1478, Old Street Nos. 11 and 1 and New Street Nos. 25, 27 and 25A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastur & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.,

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AND PROPERTY OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SHROFF BUILDING," SITUATE, AT GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from the owner of the property, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will TODAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of 999 years leasehold, Goras Betty land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, admeasuring about 518 square yards, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3961 and Street No. 265 and bounded on the East by the property of Hiralal Karsondas, on the West by the property formerly of Gopaldas Madhavdas and now of Burjorji Punjiaji, on the North by the property formerly of Maneckji Edulji and now of Ardeshir Powvala, and on the South by Grant Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Chitnis and Kanga, Attorneys for the owner of the property at No. 94, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT UNCLAIMED GOODS OFFICE, WADI BUNDER G.I.P. RY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from G.I.P. Ry. Bombay and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1891, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th December, 1934 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at G.I.P. Ry. Wadi Bunder, Unclaimed Goods office the following unclaimed goods including:—

Caps, Ironcradle, English Medicines, toys, slates, dry fruits, glass chimneys, bangles, China mats, hardware, chairs, mill stones, glass ware, manure, cane chips, wooden blocks, logs, empty tins, papers, tins of oil, Shahabad stones, coal tar, condemned turpaulins, cotton seed, linseed, toor, barley, dry chillies, hirda, rice, wheat, cloth, kegs of phynile, iron casks, old gunny, brooms, wooden cases, iron istri, iron pole, machinery, hand batteries, copper and brass pots, wooden stand, shoes, iron pegs, cases of tea, empty bottles empty gas cylinders, bidi leaves etc.

Terms:—50 per cent deposit or full amount. Balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on or before 6th January 1935.

GANDHI & CO.

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Horn-Blowing Nuisance To Stop

Police Rules To Be Strictly Enforced

The Commissioner of Police contemplates taking strong action against motorists if they do not stop the unnecessary hooting of horns which has been causing a source of chronic annoyance to the public of Bombay

At times, the horns are blown not only unnecessarily but indiscriminately and when over a dozen horns are blown simultaneously, for instance, near cinema or crossing places, the neighbourhood becomes a veritable pandemonium.

Magistrates trying the cases of accidents in the city generally enquire "was the horn blown"? But all accidents in the city do not occur for want of horn blowing. Sometimes it occurs through rash driving and at times is due to the negligence of the pedestrians. It is rarely that accidents occur for want of horn blowing.

It is possible therefore that the motorists as a safeguard blow the horns, but this habit of horn-blowing has become an intolerable nuisance and must be suppressed.

Numerous complaints have been received, and the Commissioner of Police has drawn the attention of the motorists in the city to the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules of 1915, rules 22, 22-A, 22-B and 23.

Rule 22 states that every person driving a motor vehicle shall have ready and available for immediate use a suitable "deep-toned" horn or in the case of a heavy motor vehicle, a suitable gong, capabale of giving audible and sufficient warning of his approach or position and shall sound the same whenever expedient to prevent danger to any of the public.

No warning device should be used upon a motor vehicle unless it has first been approved of by the licensing authority.

Rule 22-A says: No owner or driver of a motor vehicle shall, if the motor vehicle is stationary, use or allow to be used any horn or mechanical device except for the purpose of preventing an accident.

Rule 22-B lays down that no owner or driver of a motor vehicle shall use or allow to be used any horn or mechanical device unnecessarily or wantonly in such a manner as to cause nuisance or inconvenience to the public.

Rule 23 prohibits the use of mechanical devices for magnifying the sound, sirens whistles, multiple horns or devices of a like nature where such devices may from time to time be prohibited in the City of Bombay by the Commissioner of Police.

A representative of the "Chronicle" who called on a high police official at the Police Head Quarters and asked him what he proposed to do if the warning was discarded by the motorists was told:

"If the warning falls on deaf ears, we shall have to take drastic action as is done in Calcutta, and only allow bulb horns and prohibit all mechanical and electrical devices attached to the horns."

He hoped, however, this contingency would not arise.

"CITY MOTHERS" FOR POONA?

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Dec. 17.

Poona women's meeting last evening decided to contest the forthcoming triennial municipal election.

N. Y. K. LINE

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY

	SINGLE Cabin £	Tourist £	RETURN Cabin £	Tourist £
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	18
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	35	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

S'FRANCISCO & L'ANGELES

Cabin &	Cabin T'st &	T'st
1st dl 409	dl 358 2nd dl	255 dl 208

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

Cabin	Tourist
Dl 358	Dl 204

AROUND-THE-WORLD
BOMBAY-JAPAN-AMERICA-EUROPE-COLOMBO-BOMBAY.

1st £159-10 to 179: Cabin £149-10 to 169
2nd £113. 0 to 119: T'st £103 to 107
Through Rates Bombay/Europe via Far East & America will be quoted on application.

PASSAGE RATES FROM COLOMBO

	1st class	2nd class
Marseilles	£64,61,52	£40,37,35
London	£69,66.57	£44,41,38

Reduced students rates (3rd class) to Marseilles & London, also various other rates will be quoted on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Rd., Bombay, Phone No. 22941: Telegrams: "YUSEN"

BANK OF BARODA, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H.H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 21,50,000

Head Office:—Mandvi, BARODA
BRANCHES:—Ahmedabad, Bombay, Surat, Navsari, Karjan, Dabhoi, Mehsana, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Kalol, Kadi, Sidhpur, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Dwarka

LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited.

Current Accounts:—Fixed, Short, Savings Banks and Savings Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities.

W. G. GROUNDWATER.
General Manager.

Little Girl's Promptness Leads To Arrest Of Two Rummagers

While playing on the verandah, a girl named Aishabai noticed that the lock of her room was missing on Monday. She, at once, ran up to her father and reported the matter to him.

When the father of the girl came silently to the room which was reported to have been broken open, he found some men rummaging among his belongings.

Two persons, Bachoo Isuf and Ismail Illahi, were later handed over to three constables, who appeared on the scene after the alarm was raised by the girl, the girls' father and the neighbours.

The accused were put up before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Tuesday, and were ordered to be remanded to police custody for nine days, pending further inquiries.

CITY'S HEALTH BILL LAST WEEK

Increase In Live Births And Decrease In Mortality

The health returns of Bombay, during the 50th week of 1934, i.e. the week ended 15th inst. were as under:—

The total mortality 527 was 6 more than in the last week; the death rate registered was 23.6 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 50th week of 1933 was 438 and death rate 19.6. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 was 448 and death rate 18.7.

Out of the total deaths 140 were among infants under one year of age. During the week smallpox caused 1 attack but no death. Cholera and Plague were absent. The number of deaths from typhoid was 3.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 773, which compares favourably with that for the 50th week of 1933, viz: 703 and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933) viz: 645.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT

Charge Framed Against Contractor

(From Our Correspondent).
KURLA, Dec. 18.

Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, has framed a charge against G. S. Katdare, a contractor of Vile Parle, of having caused the death of Pascol Antone Pereira (60), an old Christian of Kurla, by driving his car (No. X-2441) in a rash and negligent manner on the New Bombay Agra Road at Kurla in the afternoon of October 6 last. The victim of the tragedy died within ten minutes of the accident.

ALLEGED MURDER OF SECOND WIFE

Case Opens In Thana Sessions Court

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Dec. 17.

The trial opened to-day before Mr. S.M. Kaikini, the additional Sessions Judge, at Thana, of Jaitu Dhau (25), a Thakur of Shahpur taluka, on a charge of having murdered his second wife Hemi, with an axe on the evening of August 24 last in the jungle, where the husband and wife had gone to fetch fuel.

Mr. B.H. Shringarpure, public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. F.S. Patel for the defence.

The accused was committed to Sessions by Mr. M.K. Jadhav, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Bhiwandi Prant at Thana. In the committing Magistrate's Court 14 witnesses were examined by the prosecution. The accused had admitted his confession before the Magistrate.

BODY IN "CHAMAR KUND."

The case for the prosecution is that the accused with his second wife went out on August 24 last to fetch fuel. Enraged by the reply of his wife that she was not willing to live with him, the accused in a fit of anger is alleged to have dealt a blow with his axe on the head of his wife. She expired on the spot. The accused then lifted her body and threw the corpse in a pond, known as "Chamar-kund." The following day it was noticed by the search party of villagers.

ARRESTED AT SISTER'S.

The accused, who had not returned home, was arrested on the third day at the residence of his sister. Prior to the incident the accused, along with his two wives was living with his parents.

Among the witnesses examined to-day in the Sessions Court were Dwarki and Nago, the mother and younger brother respectively of the accused.

The case is proceeding.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH BIGAMY

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Dec. 17.

Before Mr. D. C. Joshi, the additional Sessions Judge at Thana, and a jury the trial began today of Bhikaji Malhari Sonavane and his daughter Chandrabhagabai on charges of marrying the second accused to Sakya Hari Bhimaji in the life time of her former husband and cheating to the extent of Rs. 200 in cash and clothes given at the time of the "Gandharva" marriage on January 19 last at Kurla.

The accused were committed to sessions by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla.

Mr. S. S. Kazi, assistant public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. G. S. Gaitonde for the defence. Mr. S. B. Deo watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant.

The prosecution story is that the complainant's wife was living but had no issue, so he wanted to marry a second wife. The first accused and his wife went to the complainant and offered their daughter for marriage. It was represented to the complainant that the accused's first husband died three years ago and that she was a widow. The complainant gave Rs. 200 and two saris to the accused and married Chandrabhaga by Gandharva ceremony on the night of January 19 last. At that time the accused gave in writing that Chandrabhaga was a widow. After marriage she did not behave well and ran away to her father's place. Later the complainant learnt that she was married to witness Lakshman Narsu 10 years ago and that he was living. She had deserted him about three years ago without divorce.

It has been decided to hold the 4th Convocation of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachara Sabha and the 5th South India Hindi Pracharaks' Conference in the last week of this month at Madras.

DHARAVI VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTED

Relief Committee Builds New Huts And Supplies Implements To Workers

On the January 24, 1933, a disastrous fire occured at Dharavi in Bombay, as a result of which nearly a hundred huts belonging to the potters there, were completely burnt down and about five hundred people were rendered homeless.

The following day when the news appeared in the papers the late Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, the Managing Trustee of the Sir Dorab Tata Trust, sent for the authorities of the Social Service League, Bombay, and asked them to undertake the work of affording relief to the potters at Dharavi. The representatives of the League agreed to undertake the work and received a cheque for Rs. 5,000 from Mr. Mazumdar. The latter expressed a desire on behalf of the Tata Trustees that as far as possible, the amount should be spent in providing shelters for the homeless.

After making a careful investigation regarding the extent of the loss sustained by the potters in the fire disaster and the nature of their needs, the League called a special meeting of its Managing Committee and appointed a special Committee called "The Dharavi Kumbharwada Fire Relief Committee", consisting of a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in such philanthrophic work, in addition to the office-bearers and members of the League's Managing Committee.

This Committee issued appeals for funds to the public and was able to collect Rs. 17,872-15-3.

RELIEF PROVIDED

The immediate needs of the sufferers were satisfied by the Committee by providing them with food and clothing. The potters had lost the implements of their trade along with their other belongings in the fire. New implements were supplied to them which enabled them to earn their livelihood by their own labours again.

The work of building new pucca huts was commenced in the first week of February and was completed before the rainy season. The Committee was able to build 102½ pucca huts providing accommodation for 110 families. The dimensions of each hut is 14 feet—6 inches by 14 feet with a verandah 7 feet—6 inches wide. There is a 15 feet passage between every two blocks of huts and an 80 feet passage between two rows of hut. The old huts were mere "zavli" structures. The new huts being pucca ones are in much less danger of being destroyed in an accidental fire.

Four Men Charged With Alleged Hoax On Millworkers

Haridas Tulsiram and three others, who were arrested by the Maharbavdi Police on Monday evening on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences from 33 unemployed men, were produced before Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon on Tuesday when the police applied for the remand of the suspects to police custody.

In the course of their application the police stated that the Accused told the complainant and 32 other unemployed men, that they would obtain employment for them in a new Mill that would soon be started.

The accused wanted the unemployed men to give them Rs. 5|- per head, which amount was to be given to the jobber, if the employment was to be got.

Accordingly all the 33 persons handed over the money to the accused, which was collected during the course of the last one month.

On December 11, the accused gathered all the unemployed men, whom they had promised employment and took them to the Fazalbhoy Mills on the Parel Road and leaving them outside the gate, went in saying that they would speak to the jobber inside.

Late in the afternoon they came back and asked their victims to meet them again on Monday when they would be fixed up.

On Tuesday the unemployed men met the accused on the Municipal grounds on the Sandhurst Road, when they were informed that the Jobber to whom the money had been given, had absconded. On hearing this news, the police were informed and the accused were put under arrest.

The Magistrate remanded the suspects to police custody till January 2.

YOUNG MEN, LOOK FORWARD!

ONLY Insurance can give you *certain* knowledge of financial security in your old age ... and in all India, by actual comparison, you will find no policies to excel in advantages those of the CROWN LIFE INSURANCE Co. Absolute capital security is guaranteed ... *yet the premiums are adjustable to the most modest income.* Grasp your opportunity now ... Write or phone for full details.

THE CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO OF CANADA

Head Office for India: 12, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.
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NEGLECT OF SHORT-HAND WRITERS DEPLORED

Laxmi Tutorial Institute Celebrates Second Anniversary

The Second Annual Social Gathering and Prize Distribution of the Laxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, Dadar, came off on Sunday. There was a large gathering of the students of the Institute and a few distinguished guests. Prof. G.B. Jathar, presided.

After prayers and the President's introductory remarks, Mr. R. S. Ramswamy Iyer, the Principal of the Institute read the Annual Report in which he reviewed the progress of the Institution from its inception in May 1932 and how it gradually plodded on its way from modest beginnings to a strength of about 100 students to-day.

During the year under report, new courses of study for the R.A. and the Institute of Bankers' Examinations were instituted. Besides the recognition of the Government of Bombay and foreign examining bodies, the Institute recently secured the recognition of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for their Group Diploma and Certificate Examinations. Over 75 per cent of the candidates who appeared for the various examinations from the Institute came out successful with distinctions.

Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, of the League of Nations who was programmed to lecture on the occasion was unfortunately laid up, but Mr. R. Ramachandra, of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics delivered a lecture without any previous notice, on "The Place of Shorthand in Modern Education".

He urged the importance of giving shorthand a place in the School and University curricula and deplored the fact that many of those who have learned the art are not given the encouragement they deserve.

The President then distributed the various Prizes and Certificates to the successful candidates. Mr. S. S. Nath announced that in commemoration of his past connections with the Institute, he would institute a Prize of a Gold Medal for the best shorthand student of the Institute every year.

SAVED BY WIFE FROM STABBING

Mochi Woman Sustains Injuries But Husband Escapes Unscathed

How a husband was saved from being stabbed by the intervention of the wife in a private feud was related on Tuesday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

It is stated that there are two sects of people residing in a chawl at Foras Road. Jagnoo belonging to the "Mahar" community, it is alleged, wanted the complainant's husband, Shanker, belonging to the "Mochi" community, to vacate the room in that chawl.

The complainant's husband refusing, Jagnoo tried persuasion by words and finally, all other means having failed is alleged to have rushed to stab him.

When the wife intervened in order to stop the accused from stabbing her husband, she received injuries, while the husband escaped them.

The accused was ordered to be remanded for nine days, pending further police inquiries.

It keeps you in good spirits

There is joy and happiness in every glass of "BEEHIVE" Brandy. It instils new life and energy into your system and drives away fatigue and depression. It is also delightfully refreshing on hot summer days and nights.

But you must be particular to ask for it by name. For no other Brandy will give you quite the same satisfaction and pleasure as "BEEHIVE" and at so moderate a cost.

Beehive Brandy

Sole Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
W. & J.

Prabashi Banga-Sahitya Sammelan

The 12th session of the Prabashi Banga-Sahitya Sammelan will meet at Calcutta Town Hall from 26th to 30th inst. Sjt. Rabindra Nath Tagore will open the main conference, and Sir Lal Gopal Mukherjee will preside over the function. Sir J. C. Bose Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari, Dr P N Banerjee Dr S N Das Gupta Lady All-India Gaur Brahman Maha-Choudhurani Sj Promotha Choudhury and Sj Nalini Ranjan Sarkar will open sectional conferences which will be presided over by Dr Biman Behari Dey of Madras (Science), Sj. Subimal Sarkar of Patna (Education) Sjt. Debi Prasad Roy Choudhury of Madras (Arts), Dr. Bhanu Bhusan Das Gupta of Colombo (Dhana-Bijnan) Rai Bahadur Nishi Kanta Sen of Delhi (Philosophy), Sjta. Saila Bala Sen of Delhi (Women), Sj. Sibendra Nath Bose of Benares (Music) Sj. Kedarnath Banerji of Benares (Literature) and Dr. P. C. Bose of Indore (Greater Bengal).

Sir P. C. Roy will open the exhibition at the Sahitya Parisad Mandir on the 26th inst. and Sj. Sarat Chandra Chatterjee will preside over the Sahitya Majlis on the last day i. e., on the 30th. Delegation fee is Rs. 5 and Reception Committee membership Rs. 5. Students from outside Bengal will have to pay Rs. 3 as delegation fee. There is no delegation fee for the lady delegates. The office of the conference is situated at 44/1 Bowbazar Street Calcutta, and all enquiries to be made from Dr. S. C. Roy, General Secretary.

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CALCUTTA.

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Select—Comfortable
EXCELLENT INDIAN & EUROPEANS CUISINE

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East of "STATESMAN" OFFICE.
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An Insurance against Nervous and Physical Debility and An Assurance of Healthiness

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS Rupee one per tin of (32 pills).

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar, Kathiawar.
Bombay Office:—
KALBADEVI ROAD.

Looms And Spindles At Work In India

Upcountry Statistics Show Greater Activity Than Bombay Mills

The Bombay Millowners' Association has issued its Annual Mill Statement for the cotton year ending 31st August 1934.

The Statement contains the names of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, erected or projected, in British India and Indian States, as also the names of the Agents or Owners, particulars of share capital, the number of looms and spindles—erected and working—in each equipped mill, the quantity of cotton consumed in candies, the average number of hands employed daily, and the average number of days worked by each mill during the year. In addition, the Statement contains statistical summaries showing the growth of the Cotton Mill Industry in the whole of India, in Bombay City and Island, Ahmedabad and the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City) since the year 1933.

The Statement is divided into three parts: Part I contains detailed particulars of the equipped mills in Bombay City and Island, and such particulars as are available of the mills, projected or in course of erection, throughout India, during the year. Part II contains particulars of equipped mills in Ahmedabad and that portion of the Bombay Presidency outside the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad. Part III contains particulars of equipped mills situated in other Presidencies.

FEATURES OF STATEMENT

The total number of equipped mills in India, according to this year's Mill Statement, is 352 as against 344 on 31st August 1933. There is a net decrease of 3 mills in Bombay City and Island owing to the sale or scrapping of the machinery in the Bomanji Petit Mills, the Framjee Petit Mills, the Jivaraj Baloo Mills and the Sewree Cotton Mills, and the addition of the Bhawani Cotton Mill. The number of mills in Ahmedabad remained the same at 82. The number of mills in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Ahmedabad and Bombay City and Island, increased from 60 to 62. In Bengal the number of equipped mills is now 22 as against 19 last year, the Bangodaya Cotton Mills, the Basanti Cotton Mills and the Hoogly Mills having commenced work during the year. There was no change in the number of mills in the United Provinces, and Central India, but the number of equipped mills in the Madras Presidency increased from 28 to 32 as the Lakshmi Mills, Pankaja Mills, Sri Ramalinga Choodambika Mills and the Sri Satyanarayana Spg. Mill commenced working. The opening of the National Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills in Delhi increased the number of mills in Delhi by 1. There was no change in the number of equipped mills in Mysore, Pondicherry, Burma, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Berar or the Punjab. Out of the 352 equipped mills in the country, 29 were completely stopped during the whole of the year to which the Statement relates. Of these 29 mills, 14 were located in Bombay City and Island. Since the Statement was prepared, the number of idle mills in Bombay City and Island has decreased owing to the re-opening under new ownership of some of the mills which were formerly under the agency of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd.

SPINDLES AND LOOMS.

The total number of spindles in the equipped mills of the country now stands at 9,613,000, an increase of 41,000 during the year. The total number of looms is 194,988, an increase of 6,000 during the year. In Bombay City and Island, the number of spindles fell to 31.7 lakhs from 33 lakhs, and the number of looms from 73,000 to 70,000. In Ahmedabad, the number of spindles increased by 31,000 to 2,010,000 and the number of looms increased from 47,200 to 49,800. In Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Ahmedabad and Bombay City, the number of Spindles and looms increased by 27,000 and 2,800 respectively. In the United Provinces, the numbers of spindles and looms were respectively 640,000 and 9,100; the number of spindles is slightly lower and the number of looms is slightly higher than last year's figure. In the Madras Presidency, there was an increase of 98,000 spindles and a decrease of 250 looms during the year, the total figures on 31st August 1934 being 942,000 spindles and 5,300 looms. In the Central Provinces, there was no change in the number of looms, but a very slight increase in the number of spindles, the figures at the end of the year being Spindles 308,000 and looms 5,723. In Central India, the number of spindles increased by 12,000 to 325,000 and the number of looms by 432 to a total of 8,771. In Bengal, the number of spindles dropped by 3,600 to a total 330,000, but the number of looms increased by 1,000 to a total of 7,000. In Hyderabad (Nizam's Territory) the number of spindles increased by 20,000 to a total of 1,24,308, and the number of looms increased by 1,100 to a total of 2,694. The changes in the number of spindles and looms in other centres of the Industry were insignificant.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.

The total paid-up capital of the Industry on the 31st August 1934 amounted to Rs. 39,22 lakhs, a drop of Rs. 43 lakhs compared with last year. In Bombay City and Island, the total paid-up capital of the completely equipped mills fell by Rs. 66 lakhs to the figure of Rs. 13,31 lakhs.

The activity of the Industry as compared with the previous year is reflected in the figures of cotton consumed. In the year ending 31s August 1934, the Industry consumed 1,352,000 candies of cotton as compared with 1,419,000 candies in the previous year. In Bombay City and Island, the drop in consumption was relatively more severe than in other parts of the country 306,000 candies having been consumed in 1934 as compared with 399,000 candies in 1933 and 460,000 candies in 1932. This fall in cotton consumption by Bombay Mills was partly due to the strike and the closure of the Currimbhoy group of mills. The average number of spindles working daily during the year was 7,845,000 out of a total of 9,613,000 erected. Last year, the corresponding figures were 8,202,000 working out of a total of 9,572,000 erected. Of the 195,000 looms erected, an average of 159,000 were working daily during the year. This compares with the figure of 162,000 working daily in the previous year. In Bombay City and Island, only 2,043,000 spindles and 49,000 looms out of 3,170,000 spindles and 70,000 looms were working regularly. It should, however, be noted that the above-quoted figures of spindle and loom activity do not include 'night shift working.'

The number of operatives employed daily on day shift work was approximately 385,000 as against 400,000 in the previous year. Particulars of the numbers regularly employed on night shift work are not available.

Jack Petersen Retains British Heavyweight Title

Welshman Defeats Veteran George Cook By Masterly Boxing

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

At the Royal Albert Hall in a fifteen round contest for the British and Empire Heavyweight Championship Jack Petersen (holder) defeated George Cook. (Australia) on points.

Petersen fought with beautiful rights, lefts, uppercuts and hooks and Cook replied with good telling blows. The Welshman, however, could not get in a knockout blow, though he had the Australian down for two in the first round from a terrific right and also for six in the fourteenth round from a hefty right hook.

The Australian fought most gamely throughout the fight which proceeded at a very hot pace. Petersen was faster of the two.

The pair roused the crowd in the fifth round standing at arm's length and exchanging blows. Later the Australian puzzled his opponent by ducking and swerving in masterly fashion.

Baden (Davison up) returns to scale after winning the Novice Plate (Div: II).

HINDUS QUALIFY FOR FINAL

C. P. Championship Game Begins On Thursday

NAGPUR, Dec. 18

Beating the Christian team by 170 runs the Hindus have qualified themselves for the final and will meet the Parsis in a four-days fixture, commencing on Thursday next.

The Chitnavis and Sane the Hindu Bowlers were very successful with the leather, each taking five wickets for 28 and 36 runs, respectively. The scores of the Hindus were 183 in the first innings and 199 in the second innings and those of the Christians 121 in the first innings and 91 in the second innings—United Press.

NEW BRITISH WELTERS CHAMPION

Butler Captures Title From Mason

LONDON, Dec. 17.

At Leicester in a fifteen round contest for the British Welterweight Championship Pat Butler, Leicester, won on points against Harry Mason, holder.—Reuter.

BOMBAY TEAM FOR AHMEDABAD

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association decided on the 13th inst. to send a team to Ahmedabad to play the first round of the Western Zone in the Ranjis Trophy All-India Championship Tournament.

The match will be played at Ahmedabad on Saturday, Sunday and Monday the 19th, 20th and 21st January 1935, and the team representing the Bombay Presidency Cricket Association will be selected by the Selection Committee on the 19th inst.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

Elocution And Dramatic Competition

The Annual Elocution and Dramatic Competition of the St. Xavier's College, Bombay was held on Tuesday.

Countess Vera Crassi presided.

There were a good number of entries and the audience had a delightful entertainment.

Miss Chattopadhyaya, Mr. S. A. Megherian and Prof. Pinto acted as judges.

Miss G. Bambote was awarded the first prize, for enacting "the Backward Child."

Mr. S. H. Vakil in the role of "Cardinal Wolsey" secured the second prize and Miss Roshan Khambatta, as Candida of Bernard Shaw's play of the same title, got the third prize.

Miss N. F. Fonseca was the recipient of the ladies prize for the character of Mrs. Gamp from Dickens.

Countess Vera Crassi who gave away the prizes expressed her joy to be in the midst of a delightful set of competitors.

A blacksmith of Mymensingh has been taken into custody. It is alleged that he had engaged himself to manufacture a revolver.

Late Mr M. I. FARROQUI

An Appreciation

(By Z. A. B.).

Mr. M.I. Farooqi, whose death took place in a Poona hospital, on the 11th inst., belonged to an old and respectable family of Ahmednagar. His father, Sheikh Sardar was an Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector and took a great deal of interest in the spread of Urdu and Persian. He had also written a glossary to one of the chapters of the "Gulistan" of Sa'adi, which used to be taught in high schools in days of old. He gave his son liberal education.

Mr. Farooqui was an old student of the Deccan College, Poona. Besides Urdu and Persian he knew Marathi well.

After his graduation he entered the Police Department, but afterwards he entered the Educational Department where he served in more capacities than one, and ultimately he became the Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools. In January 1925 he was appointed Secretary, Schools Committee, Bombay, which post he continued to hold till 2nd January, 1928.

STUDIES ABROAD.

He then proceeded to Columbia University on study leave and there he took degrees of M.A. and D.D.R.E.

After his return he was appointed Dy. Educational Inspector, Bombay Division. After this he served in that capacity in Aden for a period of three years. In August last, he came to India on long leave and he was about to resume his duties when the cruel hand of death removed him from our midst. Before his death he was appointed Deputy Educational Inspector of Schools, Bombay Division.

During the three eventful years that Mr. Farooqi was the Secretary, Schools Committee, Bombay,

Mr. M. I. Farooqi, who died in a Poona hospital, on 11th instant.

he was instrumental in introducing many improvements in the Municipal schools. Immediately after his appointment he had to do very hard work in connection with the introduction of free and compulsory education, a question which was lingering since 1911. The Scout movement and the Girl Guide movement received a great impetus at his hands during his secretaryship. Free Reading Rooms were also opened by him in different parts of the City and one library, exclusively for the use of women, was also inaugurated by him. During his first year of service in the Bombay Municipality he did his best to reduce expenditure under the head of "Furniture" by systematically collecting the superfluous articles from various institutions and by distributing the same in schools which needed them.

LIBRARY FOR 'PURDAH' LADIES.

During his second year of office as Secretary, of the Schools Committee, he started a circulating library for "purdah" ladies, a step which was greatly appreciated at that time. Another new feature of his regime was the celebration in a number of schools of the "Education Week," which is still being observed. The Municipal Urdu Training Institution for women was also started. Model schools were also started and free and compulsory education was introduced in "F" and "G" Wards upto vernacular standard IV.

In 1927 he was made a Justice of the Peace. In this year several schemes of school buildings belonging to municipality were chalked out and carried out. Lectures in hygiene, both to pupils and guardians were also arranged. Boys' libraries in big schools were started and open-air games were also organised in addition to the opening of several evening play-centres, specially for municipal school children.

In October 1927 he took long leave and reverted to Government service in January, 1928.

Mr. Farooqi throughout his service took a great interest in educational affairs and as such his loss is very keenly felt.

As a man he possessed an amiable disposition and simplicity of manners.

He leaves behind him a widow, three sons and a daughter, besides a large number of friends to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in Peace!

INDO-BURMA TRADE CONVENTION

"Basis Must Be Free-Trade Relations"

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

Sir Edward Benthall (Bengal) moved the resolution relating to the separation of Burma at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to-day. The resolution recorded the opinion that any trade convention which might be concluded between the two Governments should in the first place be arranged on the basis of free-trade relations which now existed between the two countries, with due allowance solely for the substitution of import duties for the existing excise duties. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

In moving the resolution Sir Edward Benthall said that it was of interest because of the importance of the main principle involved, namely, the modern tendency to seize any opportunity to increase trade barriers—a tendency which in his opinion was probably the most vicious of all the causes preventing recovery of trade. It was upon the principle of free trade that he desired primarily to press for the acceptance of the resolution.

Mr. C. G. Wodehouse (Burma) seconding said that from every point of view, except perhaps for the small immediate budgetary gains it was clearly in the interests of both the countries to start on a basis of agreement that the existing free-trade relations should continue for a period.

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham (Bombay) said that after the Viceroy's remarks yesterday it was very difficult indeed to visualise the Government of India taking steps to impose tariff on trade between Burma and India. They were not prepared to admit that Burma should henceforth be regarded as an economic unit separate from India. The resolution, which was also supported by Rai Bahadur P. Mukherjee (Punjab) was unanimously adopted.

The House, thereafter proceeded to discuss the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, the proceedings being not open to the press.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Lyallpur Khaddar Bhandar (Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association) was broken into on Sunday morning and the cash box with some warm cloth was removed.

A Siliguri message says immediately after the capture of six elephants at Dalka another 'kheda' operation has been started in Sthe Sevoke Range forests, about 14 miles from Siliguri town, under the auspices of the Forest Department of the Government of Bengal.

A Ludhiana message says Mst. Kishni and Mst. Kishno of village Batari, who were hauled up by the police under section 328 I.P.C. for the alleged poisoning of one Mst. Prem Kaur, a village beggar, have been discharged by Sardar Kaghhir Singh, Magistrate, with section 30 Powers, holding that the case against the accused was extremely doubtful.

The Amritsar Sanatan Dharam Sabha at a meeting held recently adopted a resolution protesting against the forfeiture of the pamphlet entitled "Durga Bhagti" by the Punjab Government and urging the immediate withdrawal of the forfeiture order.

Comilla.—The District Magistrate, Mr. E. W. Holland, has secured a special grant from His Excellency the Governor for encouraging sports, and a portion of this has been spent towards the Annual Durbar Day Celebrations in Comilla. An interesting programme of sports was gone through on the College ground before a large crowd of spectators.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Tangail has sentenced Suresh Chandra Karmaker, a goldsmith, Prakash Chandra Chakravarty, a priest, Jagadish Chandra Bhattacharyya, a Kaviraj, and Judhisthir Sil, a barber, to pay fines of Rs. 75, Rs. 60, Rs. 40, and Rs. 30 respectively, and in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each, on a charge of violating the restraint order. They have all been given time to pay their respective fines.

Art As Instrument Of National Regeneration

Intellectuals Should See That It Is Used To Serve Social Objectives

The apathy of the intellectuals towards art as an effective instrument of national regeneration and reconstruction, came in for trenchant criticism at the hands of the speakers at a meeting under the auspices of the Universal Arts Circle, when Countess Crassi presided.

Dr. Vyas led the attack by making an exhaustive review of the conditions of arts in ancient India and brought to light many a fact of history covered by the dust of ages. Unlike the present, when the artists are at the mercy of the vested interests to keep the body and soul together, ancient India gave a place of honour and material security to those who dedicated their life to art. "Where different theories of Art and Life are being propounded it would be in the fitness of things," said Dr. Vyas, "to glance into the corridors of ancient India to get a glimpse, blurred as it may be by the passage of time, of our glorious heritage."

Ancient India was a land of poetry and architecture and had evolved all higher forms of art long before any other nation. It staggers our imagination to peep into the past attainments in the domain of architecture, dancing, music, drama, painting etc. The zenith of artistic expression had been reached because art was a vital problem of life of the people and had yet not become the exclusive property of the privileged few. The artist had a privileged position in the State. The village, the unit of civic and political administration in ancient India, was the artistic conception of the architect because the franchise of intellect prevailed and he was called in to display his artistic genius armed with the knowledge of town planning and irrigation. The village Council gave places of distinction to the artists who administered it with vision and tact. The artists was not left to his own resources to educate himself. The famous seats of learning in ancient India threw their doors wide open so that the budding geniuses may enrich the intellect of the nation. No distinction of class, colour, creed or sex was observed and what was demanded of them was only the service of the community. The artist was beyond religion, but at the same time he enriched religion. He concluded by saying that ancient India was self contained because the artist was the supreme authority in his work and he was paramount because the artist was the indispensable member of the State.

The onslaught on the mistaken attitude towards art prevailing at present was carried to its logical conclusion by Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil dealing with the previous speaker's remarks that artist was sovereign in his domain. Mr. Vakil painted the present picture of the artist struggling under the heels of the monied few to take out his bare existence. The spell of the theory of the decadent asthetes like Wilde and Yeats is still influencing the mind of the intellectuals. Coming as but theory did in the wake of the industrial revolution when accumulated riches got out of sweated labour were clamouring for—an irresponsible outlet it did occupy a historical place. But it is to Morris and Rustin that India should look up to—to indicate the point of departure, of the new age of art. But the surging tide of critical analysis is being stiffled in its infancy by the prevailing romantic revivalists shouting the slogans nearly a century old. Preaching the theory of art for art's sake they have banished the healthy influences of art to the haunts of the rich where it lingers in anaemic condition. The way they serve art is to sing its spiritual praises in academic cloisters and reproduce with mechanical skill the effects of the ancient artists.

But the West has shaken itself out of the torpor and is readjusting its vision. The ivory-tower artists have gone to the back stage. Art for life's sake theory is coming into its own. But before it can make its headway as an instrument of national regeneration it has come up against vested interests.

The interview between Stalin and Wells, the one leading his country out of the chaos of revolution into fuller and more resplendant life and the other philosopher munching his idealist creed on the battle ground, of drawing rooms and academic cloisters—show the way the wind blows. The interest of the film stars fighting for Upton Sinclair against a forty thousand dollars' fund gives the lie to the old theory. They are making their influence felt.

The drive against "alien" musicians in Nazi Germany is more than suggestive of the manner in which art has got to and must fight against all vested interests. And it is upto self-respecting intellectuals to see that art is employed to promote social objectives. Self-respecting intellectuals must resolve to prevent the exploitation of individual, provincial and even national weaknesses. The one aim of art should be to employ it as a living inspiration and instrument of national regeneration-above petty objectives, squabbles, castes and creeds or individual prejudices. Vested interests are not only foreign. They tend to assume more or less permanent seats even in national public institutes. One must therefore not only understand the language of art, but one must use it as well as a social instrument of national regeneration.

ALLEGED USE OF CHOLOROFORM FOR ROBBERY

Sensational Revelations At High Court Sessions

Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court Sessions is engaged in hearing the case in which Ajmersing Sardar Nandsing and Noormahomed Fakir Mahomed are charged with attempted robbery and causing hurt.

The accused are charged with attempting to commit robbery of the property of T.H. Pormull having a shop in Rozari Building at Mahim, voluntarily causing hurt to the latter's servant Rikhabdas Sugalchand, who is the complainant in this case, and with abetting each other, on June 26, 1934. They are further charged with administering a stupefying drug, chloroform, to the complainant with a view to facilitate the commission of the offences.

Two more persons are alleged to be involved in this case. One of them Gulabchand Charandas, has turned an approver and the other Rahmatkhan, is absconding.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Tarachand Jawaharmull, the proprietor of T. H. Pormull, a firm of Marwari shroffs, had a shop in Rozari Building, on New Station Road, Mahim, and was living in a room behind it. The complainant used to sleep in the shop. Three days before the incident, the approver and the first accused hired a vacant room next to Tarachand's shop in the name of the approver, representing that a watch-shop would be opened there. On subsequent days, the approver and the first accused used to come to the shop for a short time, and when leaving used to entrust the key to the complainant.

"DRAGGED AND DRUGGED."

On the night of June 26 last at 8 p.m. the approver took the key from the complainant and opened his room. About two hours later, he engaged the complainant in conversation and it is alleged, led him inside his own room on the pretext of showing the "mori" (washing place) which, he said, he wanted to be removed. There were no other lights in the room except a candle burning dimly. As the complainant was peeping through the inner door, the approver, it was alleged, suddenly caught hold of his arm, and two others pounced upon him from inside. They then, it is alleged, dragged him down on the ground and covered his face with a piece of cloth, which was sprinkled with chloroform. He was then, it was alleged, assaulted, after which he became unconscious. When he regained consciousness he went back to his shop and with the help of one Chhagan, who was there, managed to go to the police station.

BOLTED AWAY FROM SCENE.

It transpired that, after the complainant became unconscious, the approver thought that he was dead, and took to his heels in a panic. Thereupon his companions also bolted away. For some time there was no trace of the culprits. But in July when some of them were involved in another case, their connection with the present case was revealed.

Mr. Frank Oliviera, instructed by Mr. Walker, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

Dr. P. N. Daruwala defended the first accused and Mr. P. J. Shroff defended the second accused.

The case is proceeding.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud 14 1991
Muslim: Ramzan 11 1353
Parsi: Tir 14 1304
Sunrise: 7h 5m
Sunset: 6h 5m
High Water: 10-40 23-57
Low Water: 5-31 16-46
Bombay Engineering Congress: 20th Session, Royal Institute of Science, 10-30 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 20

Bombay Engineering Congress: 20th Session, Royal Institute of Science, 10-30 a.m.
Results of First and Second M.B., B.S. examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. (Hindustani Records). 1p.m. Available market rates. European Lunch Time Music. A Columbia Miscellany. Geraldo and His Orchestra. Selection: "Evergreen". Columbia Light Opera Company. "Lionel Monckton Memories" Albert Sandler's Orchestra. "Maruschka", "Cuban Serenade" Raymond Newell and Male Chorus. "Riding Down from Bangor." "Solomon Levi." "Down in Demerara." Layton and Johnstone. "The House is haunted." "Beat O'My Heart." Debroy Somer's Band. "Classics in Cameo." "The 5th Symphony." Jessie Matthews "Dancing on the Ceiling". "Just by your Example." Carrol Gibbons' Orchestra. Selection: "We're not dressing." 5-30 p.m. European programme. Relay of music from Regal Cinema, The Theatre Magnificent.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Big Ben. The Regional Revellers. A Concert Party Trifle presented by Mason and Armes. 8-30 p.m. Pianoforte Interlude by Ernest Lush. 8-45 p.m. A Song Recital. 9 p.m. The B B C Empire Orchestra. Conductor, Eric Fogg. 10 p.m. The News. Topical Talks by the Director of Empire and Foreign Services and by the Chief Engineer of the B B C. 10-15 p.m. The Leicester Imperial Band, conducted by S S Iliffe. 10-45 p.m. Dance music.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

Steamer Clan Macfadyen left Liverpool afternoon of Friday December 14 and at morning of Saturday December 15

DR. D. H. MEISHERI AND 'B' WARD

Dr. Boonsey Hirji Meisheri is seeking re-election from 'B' Ward for the Bombay Municipality

MR. MATHURDAS TRICUMJI FOR CORPORATION

Mr. Mathurdas Tricumji is standing as a candidate from 'A' Ward at the forthcoming Municipal elections.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Religion Taught in the Gita" will be the subject of a short talk to be followed by questions and answers at the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay to-day (Wednesday) evening at 6-15.

DAILY AMUSEMENT

EMPIRE—"The Ghoul" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Death on the Diamond" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"To-day" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Cat's Paw" Daily at 5-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Maid of the Mountains" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Cleopatra" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Below the Sea" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Nadira" Time as usual
MINERVA—"Rashk-e-Laila" Daily at 5-30 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Going Hollywood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Sons of the Desert" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dolly Naiya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

M. RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ended 15th instant was 266; of these 185 were males and 81 females.

V. J. T. I. GUJARATI HINDU UNION

The annual social gathering of the Gujarati Hindu Union of V. J. T. I. at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Sjt. Sunderdas Morarji will preside.

NATIONAL TRADES' UNION FEDERATION

A meeting of the General Council of the National Trades' Union Federation will be held in Bombay on Monday, (24th instant) instead of on Saturday (22nd). It will begin at 11-0 a.m. in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road. The General Council will consider, among other subjects, the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report and elect the Labour Delegation to the International Labour Conference at Geneva.

MEMON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The annual general meeting of the Memon Chamber of Commerce was held on 16th instant at the office of the Chamber, to receive the annual report of the Committee and audited statement of account for the year 1934, and to elect officers for 1935. Mr. Esmail Joosab was in the chair.

The Hon Secretary Mr. Ebhrahim Haji Valimohamed Motiwala, presented the report of the committee.

The President, in proposing the adoption of the report, made a short speech.

The result of the election of the new Committee was then declared and subsequently office-bearers were elected.

Name of the office-bearers:—

President: Messrs. Ahmed Abdul Karim Bros., Ltd.

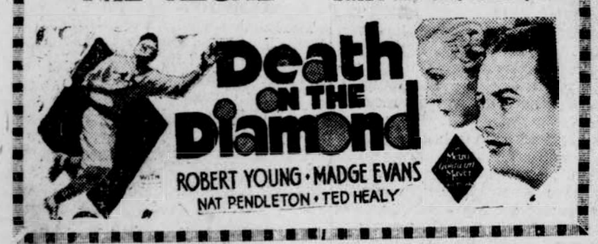
Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Ahmed Moosa Motiwala and Sons and Messrs. Shau Rehmatulla and Sons.

Hon. Secretary: Ebhrahim Haji Valimohamed Motiwala.

Joint Hon. Secretary: Musa Abdulla Tumbi.

THE REGAL

MID-WEEK CHANGE!
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.



THE CAPITOL

2ND TRIUMPHANT WEEK!
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Outstanding Comedian
Harold Lloyd
in the Fox Release
The CAT'S PAW
SUSPENSE—THRILLS
LAUGHTER!
NEXT SATURDAY
SPECIALLY SELECTED
FOR X'MAS!
BERT WHEELER
ROBT. WOOLSEY
in their latest
MUSICAL COMEDY
COCKEYED CAVALIERS
Plans Open at the Theatre.

News Sensational!

There was a sweet sensation and delightful surprise at the Krishna Talkies last Saturday. Full details of same will be flashed in newspapers next Saturday. Please await the announcement!

KRISHNA

DAILY AT 6-15 and 10 p.m.
PRABHAT'S COLOSSAL EPIC
Amrit Manthan
Featuring the Delicately Loverly
NALINI TARKHAD
and the Sonorously Dainty
SHANTA APTE
The picture Bombaites have been rushing for the last
10 WEEKS.
To witness with Froud Delight!
Direction:—
Western India Theatres Ltd.

"ONE OF WORST CASES OF PROSTITUTION"

Magistrate Awards Deterrent Sentence

One of the most heart-rending of the cases of prostitution in the City was decided by Mr. Oscar H. Brown on Tuesday at the Dadar Court.

In this case, Popatlal Nagji and Manibai, wife of Popatlal, who were arrested on July 10 last following a raid organised by Deputy Inspector Salaskar of the Vigilance Branch, were charged with living on the earnings of the prostitution of four girls. They had been, it is alleged, carrying on this nefarious trade for months together and changed their places of "residence" many a time.

MODUS OPERANDI

The modus operandi of the accused was, it was alleged, to led Manibai acquaint herself with women whenever there was a chance, and after insinuating herself into their confidence plan for their ultimate seduction and prostitution.

ANOTHER DEVISE.

Another clever device of the accused was to act as the moneylender and "use" this business as means whereby he got unsuspecting young women into his clutches.

VICTIMS' EVIDENCE.

Hirabai Manilal, one of the witnesses and an unfortunate victim, stated in her evidence that she was a married woman had pledged some ornaments to get money. Later, she was asked by the accused to come to their place and to redeem the ornaments she had pledged by taking to prostitution.

Lalitabai Shiolal, also a married woman, and Vithabai Sitaram and Savitabai Manilal, victims of the accused, also deposed to the same effect.

The raid on their residence was carried out on the receipt of complaints from the neighbours of the place. It is stated many other girls not involved in the case also were made victims.

In acquitting Manibai, the second accused, the Magistrate gave her the benefit of doubt.

DETERRENT SENTENCE.

In passing a deterrent sentence on the first accused the Magistrate said: "This is one of the worst cases that has come up before the Court. The accused is not a poor man and made a fairly good living apart from this side line of living on the earnings of prostitution."

He therefore sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 750, in default to additional six months' rigorous imprisonment.

TRADE MARK DISPUTE

Consent Decree Passed

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court heard the suit filed by Gowharalli N. Hakim against Umarbhai Dadabhai for an injunction to restrain the defendant from selling a medicine in bottles and card board boxes in imitation of the plaintiff's medicine bottles and boxes.

ALLEGED IMITATION.

The palintiff's case was that he was preparing a certain medicine for fever under the name of "Arke Tihal" which was sold in bottles bearing the figure of a tower and packed in card board boxes bearing a similar figure. He claimed an exclusive right as a trade mark to the use of the words "Arke-Tihal" and to the figure of a tower. He alleged that he defendant was selling a medicine in bottles packed in card board boxes which were an imitation of the plaintiffs with a view to pass it off as the plaintiff's "Arke Tihal."

The defendant denied the allegations.

CONSENT DECREE.

A consent-decree was passed in this suit by which the defendant submitted to the injunction asked for.

Mr. M. P. Amin with Mr. Chhārapati, instructed by Messrs. Benjamin and Chhatrapati, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. T. M. Guido with Mr. B. I. Sargon, instructed by Messrs. J. S. Katpitia and Co., represented the defendant.

MID-WEEK CHANGE AT REGAL

Comedy, a detective mystery, and gripping drama mingle with the excitement of the baseball field in "Death on the Diamond," which comes to-day for a 3-day run at the Regal theatre. The story based on an original by Cortland Fitzsimmons, author of "70,000 Witnesses". It was adapted to the screen by Harvey Thew and Joe Sherman, dialogued by Ralph Spence, famous comedy writer, and directd by Edward Sedgwick, noted for such sports pictures as "Slide Kelly Slide" and 'Love in the Rough." Filmed with the cooperation of the St. Louis Cardinals, who are seen in the picture, many famous baseball players appear, in addition to a notable cast that includes Robert Young, of "House of Rothschild," Madge Evans of "Stand Up and Cheer," C. Henry Gordon who has scored in "Mata Hari", Edward Brophy, Nat Pendleton De Witt Jennings Paul Kelly, Pat O'Malley, David Landau, Ralph Bushman and others.

B. P. C. C. VICE-PRESIDENT

Candidature For Corporation

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, is contesting a seat on the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the 'D' (Girgaum) Ward, at the ensuing Municipal elections.

MRS. STAN HARDING DISCUSSES

Ancient Indian Dance And Dance Drama

Mrs. Stan Harding who came to South India in 1928 to do research in connection with the surviving tradition of ancient Indian dance and dance drama, and whose work was urgently recommended for a Government grant by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, lectured on her special subject at the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms in Bombay, on Monday. Justice Sir Beaumont presiding. The Asiatic Society's room was crowded with men and women not usually present at the learned institute. And their presence may be taken as suggestive of the growing interest in art of the young intellectuals in the city. Mrs. Stan Harding has exposed many thousands of feet of standard film with the object of securing a record of this tradition before it is too late and has also made a dictionary involving about three thousand photographs of over four hundred and fifty gestures of the gesture language still in use in Southern 'Natya,' each gesture beng illustrated by three to ten photographs.

The lecturer divided dancing into two main classes. In the first place, folk or tribal dancing done for the psycho-physical satisfaction of the performers and which achieved the accentuation of the group rythm and secondly, spectacular and sophisticated dancing performed by professional dancers of long training for the satisfaction of an audience or offered in 'puja' to God. Her research was concerned with this second category of dancing above all with the existing tradition of the two great Southern Schools of 'Natya' to which she referred as the 'South Eastern' and 'South Western' Schools. She stressed the fact that both these types of dance are dances of movement as well as of gesture, though the latter (the South Western School in particular) have a highly formalised and very complete gesture language. She had once filmed a political discussion conducted in it.

Numerous slides from the lecturer's own film demonstrated the methods of physical training used by the South Western School and the principles which govern its theory of good movement.

A sequence of gesture was shown by a practitioner of the South Western dance drama. A renowned 'Asan' of the art, Sri Karunakara Menon also played some of the principal dance rhythms.

GHATKOPAR V. C. C.

Resignations were accepted by the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee in its meeting held on 12th instant tendered by the following members on 5th October 1934:—

Sjt. Deochand Bhagwanji, Shreemati Kamlabahen Shanghvi, Sjt. Narbheram Morarji and Sjt. Mohanlal Maganlal.

Sjt. Damodar Balkrishna Worn also tendered his resignation on 1-12-34.

MR. T. M. MALVI'S MUNIFICENCE PRAISED

Man Who Believed In Duty To Self And To Larger Community

An interesting function took place on Sunday at Morar Baug, near C. P. Tank, under the auspices of the Surti Dasha Porwad Hitechhu Sabha of Bombay to present an address to Mr. Tribhowandas Narottamdas Malvi, Solicitor, President of the said Sabha, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the said Sabha for a period of well-nigh 25 years. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas presided on the occasion.

Besides the members of the said community a large number of people responded to the invitation of the President, Manubhai Rangildas and the members of the said Sabha.

FEATURES OF HIS CAREER.

The address was presented in a beautiful silver casket, by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. It enumerated the services rendered by Mr. Malvi to the Sabha, to his community, to the public in general and particularly the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, and traced the outstanding features of his career.

Mr. Malvi, who is 74 years of age now, was the first solicitor from amongst that community, and after successfully practising for a period of about 31 years retired from the said profession in order that he may better be able to serve his people and the society. The address also referred to the munificent donations made by him for educational and philanthropic purposes, including a sum of Rs. 21,000 towards the building of Morar Baug, which at present was the centre of all activities of the said community and other bodies. It also stated how he helped in the formation of the Surat Sarvajanik Education Society, and donated the sums of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 55,000 to the said Society. He had besides acted as the President of the Sarvajanik Society for a number of years and contributed largely to the growth and upbringing of the Society which has now grown and expanded into an ideal educational institution. In recognition of these services the Government presented him with a 'Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medal' in 1914.

QUALITIES OF HEAD & HEART

The president in presenting the address to Mr. Malvi referred to the many good qualities of head and heart and personal connections of his family and himself with Mr. Malvi for a large number of years past. He was a man of whom any community can justly be proud.

Mr. Malvi thanked the organizers of the Sabha for the kind words and the beautiful address presented to him and said that all he had done was merely a performance of the duty he owed to the community and God.

He added that every man besides owing a duty to himself owed duty to others and the consummation of life was reached when he had discharged not only the duties to himself but to the larger community of which he was a part.

Manilal Kothari's Wire To Gondal Maharaja

WADHWAN CAMP, Dec. 17.

Mr. Manilal Kothari has today sent the following telegrams to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, Gondal:—

"Sincere congratulations for some of Your Highness' Jubilee announcements, particularly the grant of remission to the agriculturists of one year's 'vighti' (land assessment) and 'verd' and for making primary and secondary education free.

"Earnestly invite Your Highness' kind attention to the booklet published by the Gondal Prajasamiti and my press statement and request Your Highness, among other things, to immediately inaugurate Municipalities on elective basis, abolish trade monopolies and lift bans on public meetings and newspapers. I wish you long life and peace."—United Press.

Whiteaways Circus

The Whiteaway's circus owned by Professor Keelary at Nana's Chowk, Gowalia Tank, has been drawing big crowds for the past few days The programme—keeps the audience spellbound. Whether it is on the revolving trapeze, or on the horizontal bars or on the swings the artistes display their stunts, with perfect calm and ease feats.

The flying act of Prof Keelary's troupe is remarkable, while Miss Yesoda's feats on the revolving trapeze are hair-raising

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Tourists And Information

The speech delivered by Mr. B. N. Karanjia, at the meeting of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association makes interesting reading from more points of view than one.

While a Railway Information Bureau is set up for the benefit of the railway passengers and is maintained at considerable cost, one fails to understand what prevents the authorities from creating a Tourist Information Bureau which will provide comprehensive information about India.

A visit to any Consulate in the city will show how Consuls are eager to disseminate full information about their countries to the best of their abilities. It is also a well-known fact that almost every country is interested in creating and maintaining information centres for the benefit of the foreign tourist and ultimately in their own interests. Countries like Italy take enormous interest in telling the foreign visitor what he should see and where. Surely, it cannot be said that India is less interesting from every point of view for a foreign visitor than an apparently young State like Italy, either in matter of culture or civilization.

At least an Information Bureau run by the Bombay Mnnicipality is the least expected from the Municipality. It is hoped the Municipality will soon take steps to carry into effect the resolution of Sir J. Boman Behram in this respect and that it does not plead lack of funds for this purpose.

A Successful School

What Indians can do if they are given free hand in management is illustrated in the case of the American Mission Marathi High School of Bombay. There was a time when this school headed by four American missionaries, whose pay and allowances used to run to about Rs. 12,000 a year, was run with considerable debt. For the last two years, it has been entirely handed over to the Indian management with Mr. T. Buell, an Indian as Principal. They are asked to find money for themselves to run the school and pay the expenses. This they do with credit not to themselves only but also to India. For out of 582 pupils on the roll, one-third are given free education and yet the school is self-supporting. The staff employed is very competent. It is gratifying that, apart from Indian Christians, Muslim and Hindu boys too take advantage of this school, which is doing very useful work in the Byculla locality.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Mr. J. C. Maitra's Candidature

Mr. J. C. Maitra, who is standing as a candidate for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from "F" Ward in the course of his manifesto says:—

You are perhaps aware that the Bombay Congress Socialist Party has selected me as a candidate to contest the ensuing Municipal Elections from the F Ward. The programme of the Party for the Corporation has been embodied in its manifesto. Needless to mention, I shall work for the same objective as outlined there in which, I feel sure, will meet with your approval. I shall, besides, endeavour my utmost to have the sports ground at Parel reserved by the Muncipality for this purpose only.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has, as you know, decided not to contest the elections officially. I have, however its moral support as a Congressman who has contributed his quota in the last national struggles.

In National calamities like the Khulna Famine (1921), North Bengal Floods (1922), Malabar Tragedy (1923), Gujarat and Sind Floods (1927), East Bengal and Assam Floods (1931), and Behar Earthquake (1934), I raised funds to the extent of about four lakhs of rupees for the amelioration of the distress of the suffering people.

In the field of sports, I successfully launched the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships Tournament in 1924 as Tennis Secretary of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, and the Indian Football League in 1929 as its President, under the auspices of the Bengal Club, Parel. In sports journalism, I have striven to infuse a sense of national self-respect and honour through the medium of my magazine "The Sportsman" now defunct, the "Bombay Chronicle" and other newspapers and magazines.

It may not be out of place to mention that I have spent the major portion of my life in this city and am quite conversant with its many ills and defects.

THE GUJARAT SOCIETY

"Bombay Samachar" Congralulated

At a meeting of the Committee of the Gujarat Society held on Friday last in the Chamber of Mr. Ambalal Parikh Advocate under the presidency of Sjt. Mangaldas Pakvasa Solicitor, it was decided amongst other things to support Messrs. Behram Karanjia, Mohanlal Desai, Ramchandra Bhatt and Coovarji J. Shah at the ensuing Municipal election, they all being members of the Society.

The Committee further passed a resolution congratulating the Proprietors of "Bombay Samachar" and its Editor, for introducing a special column for Hindi, the Lingua Franca of India, with a view to its spread amongst the vast Gujarati knowing public.

FETE AT BANDRA

Display Of Embroidery And Art Printing On Silks

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Dec 17

On Saturday and Sunday, a successful Fete was held in the St. Andrew's High School Hall. Besides the stalls, wherein artistic embroidery work, and art painting on silks were exhibited for sale, side shows, comprising of cinecraft museum, television, scientific exhibition and others were attractions, that were well patronised.

A lecture on 'Christian Art' depicting 120 slides was delivered by Rev. Fr. Wilfred Pereira.

The girl guides of St. Andrew's High School have been recently formed and their Captain Miss D. B. Anklesaria has been very energetic in trying to increase her troop and getting funds

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1934

SCRAPPING OF PLEDGES

The debate in the House of Lords on the J.P.C. Report is even more unreal and fatuous than it was in the House of Commons. Not one speaker, not even Lord Halifax or Lord Sankey, seems to have at all appreciated the grim reality of the Indian situation. The Lords, discussing Indian reforms, seem to be talking like a Board of examiners judging the performances of the examinees or like benefactors discussing the doles to be given to the supplicants before them. How easily are people deceived by the present appearances in India and how soon are the lessons of history forgotten! Most British politicians seem to think that India is helpless before them and any doles of reform would be gratefully accepted by her and that the present is the most opportune time not only to back out of past pledges to her but even to disown them altogether, expressly or tacitly. The discussion in Parliament makes it quite clear that the omission of any reference to Dominion Status in the J.P.C. report is not an oversight but deliberate And when some Labour members of Parliament demanded that a declaration of Dominion Status as the objective of India's political advance should be included in the new Constitution none on behalf of Government gave any definite reply to the demand.

Cant

The Archbishop of Canterbury seriously suggested that the time had come to discontinue the use of the expression Dominion Status because, forsooth, it is a misleading expression. Lord Crew expressed the same view when he remarked that it was one of those "cant" phrases which had become popular because they were so undefined. Now, we do not know if those British politicians who used the expression in their solemn pledges did so knowing it to be a "cant" phrase and because it was misleading. Lord Crew and the Archbishop of Canterbury must know better the inner working of the minds of their own countrymen. But Indians believe that the term Dominion Status has by now acquired a clear enough meaning and that it need mislead none where there is no desire to mislead. However, most people in India, having seen how Britain has been dealing with her pledges, have ceased to attach any undue importance to the pledges, old or new, regarding Dominion Status or any other subject. For, in the first place they have done with Dominion Status. They have left their political childhood behind them and have made independence their goal. And secondly in reaching the goal they will rely far more on themselves than on other men's pledges.

Reject It

The Liberals are still wedded to Dominion Status, but often enough they feel apologetic about it and explain themselves by saying, as did Sir Cowasji Jehangir at the dinner given to him by the Ripon Club on Monday, that "there is very little difference between Dominion Status and independence after the legislation passed by British Parliament defining Dominion Status." But why does Sir Cowasji blame the Congress for aspiring to a goal which differs so little from his own? And how is it tenable for him to say that the Congress creed of independence "more than anything else was responsible for all the safeguards which Indian politicians of all schools are unanimous in condemning?" Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, too, who only the other day described the rejection of the J.P.C. Report as mere bluff, now says: "The Liberals have rejected it and there is no difference between them and the Congress in this attitude." This is certainly something, coming from Sir Chimanlal. As regards the implications of rejection, the Liberals may not go the whole way with the Congress, but they should at least go so far as to show that when they say they reject the J.P.C. reforms, they mean what they say and are not bluffing.

SEGREGATION IN EAST AFRICA

"White Man's Country"

(By EAST AFRICAN.)

I.

A "White Man's Country"—this is the battle cry of the noisy Imperialist who has settled in East Africa. So far he predominates in the Kenya Highlands, but, as Sir Donald Cameron, a former Governor of Tanganyika, told the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union, the white settler of Tanganyika had also taken up the cry.

It was a bold claim for a thousand odd Whites representated on the convention of associations, to make, as early as 1907, seeing that the country contained even then over two million natives and thousands of Asiatics. What was the immediate step taken to make this slogan a reality? It was the appropriation of the black man's land, at least the best portion of it, to their own use. No property can be of such permanence, no investment so remunerative, no occupation so respectable, as 'land', and the astute white man, with generations of experience in colonisation behind him, with the example, fresh and convincing, of South Africa in front of him, knew it well. The greatest grievance in this country of the Indian is the discrimination based on racial lines, in the alienation of land. It would be worthwhile, in order to present the true picture of the history of Kenya land settlement and the incidence and effects of segregation, to indulge in a brief retrospect.

Railway Construction.

The influence or, rather, the sovereignty of the British Government began to be felt in what is now called Kenya with the construction of the Railway. The Imperial East Africa Company, which had obtained extensive rights for "opening-up" the country, which included utilisation of land, from the Sultan of Zanzibar, and which had also been granted a Royal Charter of Incorporation by Queen Victoria, had ended as a commercial failure, because the cost of transport, by pack animals and manual labour, the only means then available, was prohibitive,—the Government "at home" after several tantalising proposals, hav-

(Continued on page 8.)

LIBERALS' DUTY

By Making Common Cause With Congress In Rejecting The J. P. C. Reforms They Can Serve The Country And Also Prevent Extinction Of Their Own Party

By K. F. NARIMAN

Some petty-minded Liberals feel rather flattered because the Nationalist papers, according to them, make "frantic efforts" to secure their co-operation and support for united action. They think that on account of these "frantic efforts" they have regained some importance that appeared to have been entirely lost by the disastrous results of the last Assembly elections. They assume that this attitude of an important section of Nationalists proves that their Party is still alive and not extinct as some of their critics and opponents suggest. Nobody desires that any other political party should be dead; but all right-thinking and politically-minded intellectuals do desire to bring them to the right and correct path.

Willing Tools

The "frantic efforts" on the part of a section of the Press, and even ordinary endeavours on the part of some Congressmen to bring the Liberals in line with the Congress, are not due to the fact that the party intrinsically possesses any influence or importance or that its policy or programme matters much, so far as the course of Congress politics is concerned. The national programme or policy as chalked out by the Congress will proceed unaffected by any attitude of any other political party in the country. Their inclusion or exclusion will not in the least affect one way or another the success or failure of the Congress programme, they are by now reduced to such a state of numerical weakness, their hold on the people being almost nil, that they are incapable of doing harm to the Congress even if they intended to cause a set-back. Nevertheless, the anxiety to bring them in line with the general line of action, resolved upon by the vast majority, is real because though these minor political parties may be too insignificant and weak to influence the general trend of political events in the country, still they are good enough to serve as instruments to be exploited to the injury of the country's cause. Have they not so far, consciously or unconsciously, allowed themselves to serve as, perhaps, innocent tools and instruments much to the detriment of the real interests and political progress of the country? By consenting to be 'representatives' of the people of India in Assemblies and Conferences, both at home and abroad, they have given a colour of reality and genuineness to absolutely unreal functions. Such a position is most prejudicial and detrimental both to country's honour and people's interests. Hence the natural anxiety, even on the part of some Congressmen, to prevent such further mischief, if possible, by netting them into the general fold. It is that indirect capacity to do mischief, and not any inherent greatness or merits, that gives some significance and importance to these minor political parties in India.

Prevent Deception

In view of the total rejection of the J.P.C. Report by the vast majority of Indians, the British statesmen are naturally anxious to secure the co-operation of even a few, in order to keep up the appearance till the last of an 'agreed solution' and 'joint consultation' with 'representatives' of both Nations, Indian and British. That is how they seek to justify their arbitrary and one-sided action before a critical world, by placing themselves apparently in the right and thus attempting to secure the world-opinion on their side. If these Liberals and Moderates could only be made to realise the extent of harm and damage thus done to the cause of the country, without any corresponding gain, they would cease to wrangle even on learned fundamentals and would 'fall in' with the general rank and file. If they could be convinced that they help to keep up the false mask the real political situation with regard to India would at once be laid bare before the world and the hands of the sincere friends of India all over the world would be considerably strengthened.

It is reliably stated that some of the Liberals have given a pledge in advance, while in London, to support the scheme and that has created a difficult position for them. But even they are exonerated and not really bound, because the report differs in material points from the conclusions of R.T.C. This breach of solemn pledge and understanding is an additional ground for rejection by those who were thus misled into acquiescence.

(To Be Continued.)

Viceroy & The Claims Of India

The Viceroy of India, speaking before the Associated Chambers of India,—an organisation of the British business community,—has assured his hearers that the credit of India now stands higher than ever before in the last twenty years. Unless Lord Willingdon estimates the strength of a nation's credit by the amount of interest it may have to pay on its loans, we see no reason for such superlative optimism, in the actual facts of Indian economic situation. And the lower rate of interest now prevailing is due to no effort of the Government of Lord Willingdon; but rather it is an outcome of that policy of "cheap money" which the British Government are pursuing in their own country as an item in their programme of hastening its economic recovery. It would not do to allow any influenceable part of the British Empire to deviate from this main policy, and so the Government of India are reaping the fruits of the economy, farsight and determination of the Government of which they are the "Subordinate Branch". There is, moreover, no alternative and more profitable investment for such capital, as, frightened by the depth of depression out of its wonted channels, is seeking investment in the safer, though less paying, Government security. On that understanding of the situation, Lord Willingdon may take what credit he likes for a fact with the bringing about of which he and his Government had no more to do than the man in the moon.

As for his assurances to the European business interests in India, we wonder what Lord Willingdon regards to be the true duty of the chief executive officer of the Crown, and its representative, in this country. According to the Viceroy the Joint Parlimentary Committee has acted in no partisan spirit in assuring to the British commercial interests in this country a new lease of guaranteed and perpetual exploitation, which is implied in the provision against commercial discrimination, and will be further strengthened by a Trade Treaty. But the fundamental question of policy, in this connection, is: Have the Indians no rights of remedying their present backwardness in the land of their birth? Even granting that the British business interests have built up in India their own heritage of trade and industry, may one not ask whether these interests have not been more than amply paid in the process of this building up of a heritage in another people's house? May we not enquire whether the rightful owner, coming of age, has no right to repair the damage to his own property done in the course of such exploitation? And can he do anything without material assistance, protection and encouragement from his Government? By merely guaranteeing the British interests in their present privileged and heavily entrenched position, Lord Willingdon may think the Select Committee have done no more than hold the scales even: but he will get no thoughtful and honest Indian to agree with such a reading of the claims of British business in India, or the rights of Indian competing interests, only now realising their own possibilities and their country's potentialities, only now perceiving the heavy handicap of the established interests entrenched in powerful monopolies paraded as "heritage of trade and industry." No portion of the Select Committee's Report is so unwelcome and unacceptable,—though the entire document is wholly unacceptable,—as this part of its proposals.

Fresh Trouble In E. Africa

Our Mombasa correspondent fears fresh trouble to the Indian community in East Africa. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa has recently adopted a resolution recommending a closer union of the East African territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyka and the formation of a Customs and Fiscal Combine. As the Associated Chambers is chiefly confined to Europeans, it is feared that the proposed combine will be a menace to the indigenous and the Indian competitor in the domain of trade. The next session of the East African Indian National Congress, which is to be held at Mombasa during Christmas, will doubtless consider this question in all its aspects and it is to be hoped that the entire Indian community in East Africa will present a united front against this new attack on their interests.

The position of Indians in Zanzibar continues to be as bad as ever. According to a cable received by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association from the Zanzibar Indian National Association, a mass meeting of the Indians in Zanzibar has "expressed alarm at the statement made by the British Resident in Zanzibar in which he hinted the ultimate elimination of Indians from the Zanzibar trade." Mr. C. F. Andrews has clearly pointed out, in his article on the subject published in our columns yesterday, how the State-aided Clove Growers' Association of Zanzibar is calculated to drive the Indians from a trade which they alone built up "from a tiny local market into a world market." We wonder how long the Government of India will continue to look on with apparent unconcern while Indian interests are being systematically and most unjustly sacrificed in East Africa generally and Zanzibar particularly.

UNFORTUNATE

The decision of the Ahmedabad mill-owners to cut down the wages of their workmen and their attitude towards them are most unfortunate as they are likely to precipitate a grave crisis. The reduction of hours of work from ten to nine under the Factories Act is by itself not sufficient to justify a reduction in wages. They should have waited to see if the shorter hours of work did not improve the quality of work as is expected. In any case there was considerable room for continued negotiations through arbitration or otherwise. The mill-owners' refusal to honour the previous Award by collecting the subscriptions of the members of the Labour Association is a needless and provocative act of hostility towards the workmen. And the appointment of a "War Committee" is a most unfortunate and uncalled-for challenge which, it may be presumed, the workers will not ignore.

Frankly Speaking

JUDGE AND ACCUSER

The Italian note to the League of Nations quite naturally denies Abyssinian allegations and makes counter-charges. But Italy goes further than that. In reply to a perfectly reasonable and fair suggestion for arbitration under the Italo-Ethiopean Treaty of 1928 made by Abyssinia the Italian Government states that the details—of course as urged by Italy—of the events of December 2 "were so clear that it was not a question for arbitration!" If any Power has the right to arrogate to itself the double role of accuser and judge at its own will, what is the good of arbitration clauses in treaties and what is the good of the League of Nations itself?

INCONCEIVABLE.

The news from Teheran regarding an armed Afghan raid on Persian villages, as originally cabled by Reuter, was indeed, alarming. The allegations are that raiders included various notabilities and army officers, that they looted no less than 25 villages and that they took away not only arms but 2,000 Persians also as prisoners. First reports of border conflicts are usually highly magnified. Indeed, the Afghan paper "Islah" totally denies all the allegations. According to it no Afghan is involved in the affair which is all due to the Persian Frontier official with whom Persian subjects are discontented and, as a result of that discontent, have taken the drastic step of migrating into Afghanistan 'en masse.' Whether the truth lies with the one or the other or between the two, exaggerated reports and denials only aggravate matters and the serious repercussions that they may have are indicated by the report that "Persian newspapers are indignantly attacking the Afghan Government in connection with the affair." As the Afghan Consulate says, hostilities such as are reported by Reuter's, are inconceivable, and, as the Governments of the two countries are not involved in the unfortunate incident, we have no doubt it will soon be regarded as closed.

LAUDABLE SUGGESTION

Presiding over the 20th session of the Bombay Engineering Congress, Dewan Bahadur N. N. Iyengar made a suggestion which cannot be too highly commended. While discussing the possibilities open to an engineer in serving India he drew attention to the condition of villages and rural areas and appealed to the profession to take up the improvement of village sanitation and help Panchayats in maintaining village tanks and feeder channels and in affording irrigation facilities. Lord Brabourne endorsed this suggestion by emphasizing that the recent policy of rural regeneration would afford many opportunities for the engineer's skill and ingenuity and his service to mankind. Looking to the condition of our rural areas it would be impossible to imagine that they have had, for over a hundred years, the advantage of modern civilizing influences. The reasons for this tragic anomaly are obvious. So is the claim, at least on patriotic Indians, of the villages. We earnestly hope that Mr. Iyengar's appeal will receive a ready and wide response from engineers. The new Village Industries Association, moreover, offers them a convenient and effective organisation through which they can render invaluable service indeed.

TWICE SHY?

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to grant another extension of a year to the local Council which has served Government so well. The extension will keep it going till February 17, 1936. The present Council will, in fact, last—if need be, through another extension—till the coming "Reforms" are brought into force. We are not surprised. Considering all the circumstances of the present situation, a docile Council in hand is definitely better than a recalcitrant one in the offing. They have learnt the obvious lesson of the recent elections to the Legislative Assembly

GLIDING AND GOVERNMENT

We published yesterday an interesting "talk" on "Gliding in India," given on the radio by Mr. A. N. Moos, as also an account of its introduction in India in 1931 and progress,—both due solely to the personal initiative of Mr. Kabali and the assistance of the Chief of Aundh. What is noteworthy about it is the indifference of Government. Gliding has made revolutionary progress in other countries under the aegis of the Governments. Yet in India, the climate of which, we must emphasise, is the most favourable in the world for gliding Government have done literally nothing to encourage it. In Britain they are spending a good deal of money on it. Why should gliding be neglected in India, especially when this branch of aviation can be developed here as nowhere else?

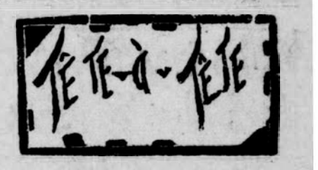
MEDICAL RESEARCH

It is gratifying to note that the plan of an Indian Institute for Medical Research, formulated last year, has so far progressed that it has been possible to open the Institute at Calcutta in the first week of January, 1935. The opening of the Institute, however, is but the bare beginning of its work. And its success will always depend upon the support, financial and other, it receives from the public, particularly from local self-governing bodies, which are sure to be benefited by the research carried on by the Institute. We trust the Institute will ever receive all the support which its great humanitarian work deserves.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Bankrupt Statesmanship

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and his Liberal friends may now rest in peace that the Reforms are in no danger of being withdrawn as a result of the Congress programme of rejection. British statesmen may rest assured that their pet scheme will be worked. The British bureaucracy in India have enough allies, henchmen and parasites to see to it that the Reforms are so worked as to make the use of the safeguards unecessary. Time, however, will show whether the inexorable lessons of history can be thus defied and disregarded. The debate in the two houses of Parliament is a proclamation that British statesmanship has neither capacity nor courage nor imagination. It has thrown the way of good will to the high winds and its will be the responsibility for the certain repercussions arising from outraged national feeling.—"Searchlight."



The Governor of Bombay has announced that the period of the local Legislative Council has been extended for a further period of one year.

This is truly a new lease of life.

* * * *

Lord Lytton claimed in the House of Lords that "the Government of India was far more representative of India as a whole than the Congress politicians."

Gushing friends can be uncomfortably embarrassing. We sympathise with the Government of India.

* * * *

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's latest begins with the re-assuring statement that "I am too seasoned in public life to be disturbed by the attack that had been made on the view I expressed."

Disturbed? Certainly not. Fshaw, Pooh, perish the thought etc.

But Sir Chimanlal IS a bit confused. Just a wee bit. In his earlier statement he pronounced "rejection" as bluff on the part of Congressmen.

Now, he says, "The Liberals have rejected it (J.P.C. Report), and there is no difference between them and the Congress in this attitude."

* * * *

Citing past experience Sir Chimanlal urges, "The only result of a boycott is bound to be that the Legislatures will be filled by time-serving people of inferior calibre."

We hope Sir Chimanlal wouldn't mind if we agreed with him.

* * * *

EXPRESS WITH HITLER HURLS MOTOR LORRY IN AIR.

Misfortune Dogs Theatrical Actors.

—Headlines.

We are relieved to think, however, that the super-star is quite safe.

* * * *

We do not see why Indians should make such a fuss over the efforts of the Kenya White Settlers in behalf of a closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

It may quite conceivably be against Indian interests. But Indian interests should, on moral grounds, be discouraged. It is a kind of imperialism and imperialism is bad.

* * * *

The Union may quite conceivably advance the interests of the White Settlers. But there is nothing wrong about it. Indeed it is morally desirable that people who leave their hearths and homes to brave all the discomforts and miseries of a god-forsaken stretch of territory all in the cause of humanity and civilisation should receive some token of compensation, however slight, for their great services.

* * * *

As to the natives, the privilege of being served and civilised carries with it more than enough material and spiritual benefits for them. Oh, much more than enough.

* * * *

The English Jockey Club has, at last, elected His Highness the Aga Khan as one of its members and a writer in the "Pearson's Weekly" waxes eloquent over the event.

For ourselves, we hold that now the Liberal cry for Dominion Status is as absurd and silly as shouting for charcoal when you have got the diamond in your hand.

* * * *

The enthusiastic writer tells a number of things about His Highness. We reproduce the following chosen at random:—

The struggle between the Indian home rulers and the British overlord has provided new opportunities for his shrewd and patient statecraft. When Gandhi, at the peak of his power, tried to get the Moslems to join the Hindus in an aggressive challenge to British power in India, he swung the Moslem bloc away from that alliance.

Well, well, His Highness did deserve the membership of the British Jockey Club.

By the way, "swung" is rather good. Don't you think?

* * * *

Two hundred and fifty German planters are engaged in growing tobacco plants, which are free from nicotine," says a report.

If they succeed some of us will bless even Nazism.

* * * *

The end of the term had arrived, and the teacher, approaching one of his rather backward scholars, said:—

"You haven't learned much in this class, have you, my lad?"

"I admire you, sir," replied the boy, "for taking the blame in that broad-minded fashion."

Millowners Prepare For War On Labour

COMMITTEE FORMED IN AHMEDABAD

Mill Puts Up Notice Of Closure For Present

AHMEDABAD, December 18.

The Millowners' Association appointed last night a "War Committee", it is understood, consisting of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, and four other mill agents to fight the Labour Association if it declares a general strike.

Levy On Owners

The Committee will raise fund by levying contributions from each mill, and compensate those mills that suffer any loss as a result of any general strike.

Mill Closes Doors

The Madhubhai Mill whose new operatives went on strike yesterday has put up a notice to-day to close the mill for the present.

Sardar's Tour

It is learnt that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will tour different districts in Gujarat from the 24th instant and reach Ahmedabad on January 1.—A. P.

LORDS APPROVE J. P. C. SCHEME

(Continued from page 1.)

phasis on the extent of the Indian desire for democratic government. The picture of India as a small packed body of intelligentsia largely composed of lawyers was growing less and less true.

ETHICS OF TRUSTEESHIP

Everybody applauded the sentiment that it was Brtain's duty to protect the masses from wrong and injustice, but it must not be pressed too far. The Trustee should be very careful not to exceed the wishes of the beneficiaries, and when the latter thought it necessary to exercise more power, he should not press his own power too far.

Earl Peel was struck by the readiness of the Depressed Classes themselves to deal with Brahmins as happened in Madras, while leading Hindus and Moslems had always impressed on him that their rivalries must not be an excuse for withholding Self-Government, and declared that they would settle rivalries among themselves.

PEEL'S VISION OF UNITED INDIA

Earl Peel laid emphasis on the advantages of the Federal Scheme, despite its anomalies. He did not believe that there was much likelihood of the Princes not joining the Federation and laid stress on the strength of India's financial position when compared with other countries. He expressed the opinion that a careful examination of it would not reveal any reason to prevent the development of Federation and concluding he said that if the scheme was adopted the great vision of a united India, proud of its place in the Empire would be the achievement and not a mere dream.

BEST HOPE FOR FUTURE

Lord Rennel, urging opponents of the scheme to pause before casting their vote which might have incalculable effects on the future, declared "We should aim at an India liberated from any sense of inferiority and feeling pride in partnership of the British Empire, in the maintenance of which lay the best hope of the future world.

LORD LLOYD PESSIMISTIC

Baron Lloyd said having seen closely the strong framework of autocracy in the Middle East crumble before democracy, and that democracy submerged and wrecked by dictatorship, he could not help doubting whether Responsible Government was likely to be permanently acceptable to any country in the East particularly to India. We were bound to accept the Act of 1919 which has pledged us to the experiment in self-government, but indicated very clearly that we should not attempt to paint the whole picture at once.

Lord Lloyd declared that the Government, disregarding the Government of India despatch of 1930 and the Simon Commission Report, produced entirely a new doctrine that provincial autonomy was impracticable without a federal centre.

SUDDEN JETTISONING.

Referring to the Government's contention that the situation changed since the Princes declared in favour of Federation, Lord Lloyd said that there has been an unparalleled and sudden jettisoning of all past policy, of the preamble of 1919 Act, the Simon Commission Report and the Government of India despatch. Only a handful of the Chamber of Princes approved the principle of Federation and only with far-reaching reservations. "On such a fragile foundation had the Government based great structure." Lord Lloyd emphasised that all opponents of the scheme advocated a strong centre but a federal centre would be infinitely weaker than the present Government, its procedure more cumbrous, its decisions more questioned, its authority more challenged and more embarrassed.

PLEA FOR FIRM HAND.

Lord Lloyd, continuing, said that the Government's contention that the Princes insisted on Central responsibility did not diminish the danger. The Government was not entitled to make the Princes responsible for their recklessness. Responsibility was theirs alone. Every administrator knew the importance of swift decisions and unhesitating sure hand in a great country like India. These were utterly lacking in a federal government.

It was a byword in the United States that the great growth of lawlessness there was almost entirely due to the federal system. If there was a country where federation should be successful it was Australia. Yet Western Australia was to-day petitioning for release from the federation while South Australia and Tasmania are only awaiting the result before deciding on their action.

DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.

Nobody who had governed the great Indian province and knew the smallness of the number of people available for ministerial positions could regard the Government proposals without dismay.

Lord Lloyd criticised the Marquis of Linlithgow's reference to the financial position yesterday, and inquired, if the Government believed that the new Governments would be able to function without imposing still further burdens of taxation on the masses.

He declared that, since the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the cost of Government had increased at least 20 per cent., and said, in such conditions it is grave and dangerous experiment to hand over 260 million people to an entirely experimental form of government.

INTER-DEPENDENT SYSTEM.

Lord Lloyd maintained that the whole administrative system of law and order was inter-dependent and could not be separated without dislocation. He invited the doubters to go to India and try to handle the disturbed situation with divided control.

Lord Lloyd did not contend that the safeguards were valueless, but the Government was relying overmuch on them. He quoted Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as saying that the Moderates intended to whittle down the safeguards at the first opportunity and Mr. Srinivas Sastri as declaring that the safeguard regarding the I.C.S. and the Police constituted an intolerable indignity.

He urged that if that was the attitude, his care and anxiety were justified.

CHAMPION OF CHRISTIANS

Lord Lloyd had received a letter from the Catholic Archbishop of Simla who evidently was not so happy as the Archbishop of Canterbury, pleading on behalf of 6-1/2 million unsafeguarded Christians. Lord Lloyd said when we handed over the power "we shall not intervene on behalf of these people, because we will be unable to intervene effectively." He warned that once Britain had parted with the power the masses would be handed over to the old autocracy or oligarchy who had succeeded in governing them hundreds of years and who would never part with their power.

Lord Lloyd urged that it was the path of statesmanship and duty to retain during the great experiment the ultimate source of our power and authority. Otherwise if anything went wrong and grave misgovernment resulted, you will have lost power of intervention and must watch the disaster impotent and ashamed."

PANAMA CANAL WILL BE OUT OF DATE

Senator Vinson Urges Building Of Nicaragua Canal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

A 30-year old proposal for the Nicaragua Canal to supplement the Panama Canal traffic has been brought up again by Mr. Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House of Representatives Naval Committee. He declared that the Nicaragua Canal would be necessary because in a few years the locks of the Panama Canal would not be large enough to safely accommodate some ships now being built.

Mr. Vinson said he intended to urge the adoption of the old plan which was estimated to cost 7,22,000,000 dollars and emphasised the commercial and defence advantages of such a canal. He said the plan would soon be discussed with President Roosevelt, and added, the sentiment of the Congress predominantly favoured the canal.

If constructed the canal would be 172 miles long, and the most practical route would be from Greytown on the Atlantic Coast to Brito on the Pacific via Desead, San Juan rivers and Lake Nicaragua.—Reuter.

U. S. TACKLES UNEMPLOYMENT

Colossal Prosperity Plan Will Give Work To Able-Bodied

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

A colossal new prosperity plan spread over 25 years with the public works costing 105,000,000 dollars was submitted to President Roosevelt by the National Resources Board which includes five Cabinet Members, with the Secretary of the Interior as the Chairman.

Five permanent experts would be appointed to suggest schemes to cultivate 5,000,000 acres of new land every year for 15 years, enlarge the State forests and parks, eliminate the soil from erosion due to floods, promote research in mineral resources, and control the industry as regards production, and possibly the prices.

The Secretary for Labour believes the plan would give work to every able bodied man.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

Enrolment In Girgaum

The Secretaries Girgaum Distt. C.C. write:—

According to the New Constitution of the Indian National Congress, the membership books of the Girgaum Distt. Congress Committee are ready and will be issued on a deposit of Rs. 5 per book from Thursday, the 20th inst. at the office, between 8 to 10-30 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.

All members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the Girgaum Distt. Congress Committee and the Managing Council of the Girgaum D.C.C. are requested to take the books to enrol members.

Residents of Girgaum Ward are requested to enrol themselves as Congress members at the Committee's Office.

Dr. MALLAYYA FOR MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

The nominations of Doctor Mallayya (Congress) and Mr. Muniswami Pillai for election to the Madras Legislature from the City Constituency are notified and the poll takes place on 18th January.—A. P.

RIOTING AT COMMON LAW

Sir Oswald Mosley And Others Tried At Lewes Assize

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

"The difference between the charge of rioting at common law, and a much more serious one under the riot act of 1715 was explained in a case for the prosecution at the Lewes Assize when Sir Oswald Mosley and others were tried on the first named count.

Witnesses alleged that Sir Oswald Mosley and other Blackshirts struck them, and that he had a Black Shirt escort adopted a defiant and pugnacious attitude. There were women Black Shirts and a series of fights. Anti-Mosley songs were sung by the crowd.

"There was a regular "Shemozzle" in fact," said Sir Patrick Hastings for defence and the witnesses agreed.

ADJOURNMENT OF NAVAL TALKS

British Formula Submitted To Mr. Norman Davis

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The British formula for the adjournment of the Naval Talks was submitted to Mr. Norman Davis by Sir John Simon at a meeting in the House of Commons in the afternoon which lasted an hour. Sir John Simon was accompanied by Mr. Craigie and Mr. Davis by Mr. Ray Atherton.

It is understood the formula does not set a date for the resumption of the Naval Talks, but it is suggested that the British will recall the delegates if they discover a new basis for renewing the talks.

American reaction to the formula is on the whole favourable. The formula will be submitted to the Japanese to-morrow for approval.

To-day's meeting is probably the last between the heads of the delegations.—Reuter.

MORE EXECUTIONS IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, Dec. 17.

Twenty-eight alleged terrorists were executed at Kieff bringing the total executions in Russia to 107 since the murder of Kirov.—Reuter.

DEATH OF SIR JOSEPH HEATON

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The death has occurred of Sir Joseph John Heaton.—Reuter.

Palestine Development Loan

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 18.

A loan of half-a-million of sterling for the development of Palestine for 15 years at the rate of 4 per cent. interest was negotiated with the Lloyds' Bank and the Anglo-Palestine Bank, on behalf of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

PROTEST AGAINST GENEVA

Crowds March On Foreign Legations

Belgrade.—A crowd of five thousand yesterday attempted to march on the Hungarian and Italian Legations at Belgrade to protest against the League's decision.—Reuter.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS

BELGRADE, Dec. 18.

Yevtitch, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kojitch, Minister of Agriculture, resigned owing it is officially stated to the disagreement with the remainder of the Cabinet on internal policy.

For some time it is believed, that the two Ministers dissatisfied with what they regarded as "Cabinet's ungrateful reception of their report from Geneva with reference to Yugoslav-Hungarian dispute."—Reuter.

JUGO-SLAVIAN CABINET CRISIS.

BELGRADE, Dec. 18.

The Cabinet meeting to-night will decide whether to resign. There is prospect of the stern protracted struggle between the present Prime Minister Mr. Uzonovitch and Mr. Yevtitch for the leadership. It is believed that Prince Regent Paul desires the formation of a more popular government and there is a strong popular current in favour of Mr. Yevtitch.—Reuter.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Saar Incident Believed To Be Outcome Of "Gay Mood"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SAARBRUCKEN, Dec. 17.

The British Police Officer Justice left hospital this afternoon with his head bandaged, and went at 6 p.m. to the office of the chief of the Saar Criminal Police, Herr Lommersheim, who questioned him for an hour privately.

The police, earlier in the day, heard several witnesses. They will report to the Public Prosecutor's department and he will decide what action to take.

The Saar newspapers have published descriptions of the affair varying, according to whether they are pro-or anti-Nazi.

PUNISHMENT OF CULPRIT

It is generally considered that the Saarbrucken incident, while regrettable, has no political significance; but a Government spokesman told the Reuter correspondent that they expected a thorough investigation and punishment of the "culprit".

The official expressed the opinion that the incident is the outcome of a "gay mood" and not "deliberate action."

A few Berlin newspapers which comment on the affair express satisfaction that it is not a member of the British plebiscite forces who is concerned.

JAPAN STANDS OUT FOR PARITY

TOKIO, Dec. 17.

The conference of the Premier and Ministers of the Navy and Foreign Affairs is understood to have decided to request that the Naval Talks should continue on the basis of the British suggestions. Assuming that the principle of naval parity is accepted the Japanese Government is reported to be prepared to state its own independent idea of what should be the "upper limit" for the navies of Britain, the United States, and Japan.

The Government considers it important to formulate concrete plans in such a way as to enable Japan to attain not only nominal parity, but parity "in substance". If such a plan is accepted, it is reported that Japan may be prepared to discuss a conciliatory period in which parity shall be attained and other cognate questions.—Reuter.

Minister For Nepal Received By King

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 18.

His Majesty the King received in audience Lieut.-Col. Bailey on his appointment as Minister of Nepal.

ORGANISE PEASANTRY

Mr. Tandon Urges Use Of Khadi And Swadeshi

MEERUT, Dec. 18.

Under the Students' Khadi League, a crowded public meeting, attended mostly by students was held in the Town Hall here yesterday, at which Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, President of Servants of People Society, spoke on the present-day situation. Mr. R. S. Vidyarthi, President, Khadi League, presided over the meeting.

The speaker vividly traced the history of the Congress and political movement in India since 1920 and said that Swaraj could not be achieved through the constitution, as it was a psychological question and not constitutional. The Congress seemed to be following the doctrine of recurrence, not evolution, as is evident from its re-entry into the Assembly. The election campaign was dramatic and attracted general attention but excitement was not a substitute for action. Much difference was in excitement and strength. Organisation was power. A majority of Indian population and peasantry should be organised. The problem was both political and economical. So all the zamindari interests also must be ended.

Lastly, Mr. Tandon declared that the question of Khadi was also a psychological one, and said that the Khadi League should turn students' mentality not only to wearing Khadi and using Swadeshi only, but lead them to a plain life of simplicity, banishing injurious foreign luxuries and talkies, etc.

Mr. Vidyarthi appealed to students to devote their vacations in village organisation and act upto the advice of Mr. Tandon.—United Press.

PETITS DENY CHARGE OF FRAUD

Defence Statements Filed In Court

I have not removed or concealed dishonestly or fradulently or otherwise, any of the ornaments or jewellery belonging to my mother, nor have I aided or abetted her in doing so."

"The prosecution has been falsely brought against me. I am innocent, and I pray I may be acquitted," was the plea of Mrs. Dinbai Petit in the course of her statement made before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court, at the resumed hearing of the case on Tuesday.

ORDER ON APPLICATION

At the outset, the Magistrate gave his ruling expressing opinion that the notices sent by the attorneys for defence to prosecution witnesses were not contrary to any established practice.

"I also hold," said the Magistrate, "that these notices in no way terrorised any witness, and lastly that they did not in any manner deter any witness from giving evidence."

STATEMENT OF DEFENDANT

After the examination of Mr. M. D. Gaytonde, Assistant Secretary to the Provident Investment Company and the last witness for the prosecution, Mrs. Dinbai Petit, second defendant in the case, made her statement to the court.

"I had my jewellery given to me," she said in her statement, "amongst others by my father. In addition to that jewellery my mother had from time to time from 1928 made presents of jewellery to me.

"The jewellery taken by me to the Central Bank in 1930 in company of Mr. Hiraj K. Kolah, Solicitor, belonged to me, and some was taken by me for valuation, as I intended to accommodate my mother temporarily to raise a loan."

"I have not removed or concealed, fradulently or otherwise, any of the ornaments or jewellery belonging to my mother, nor have I aided or abetted her in doing so.

"The prosecution," the statement concluded, "has been falsely brought against me. I am innocent and I pray I may be acquitted."

"NOTHING TO DO WITH LOANS"

Mr. Pherozshah Petit, in his statement said that he had nothing to do with the loan he raised from the Provident Investment Company on pledge of jewellery and mortgage of the Sheik Memon Street property in November 1929, nor had he anything to do with the loan raised in March 1930 from the Central Bank of India Ltd.

LETTER TO TIKKA SAHEB

He further stated that the letter, dated April 15, 1931, addressed to him by Tikka Maharaja of Kapurthala was a genuine one and truly represented the facts. "I had handed over the letter to the Tikka Maharaja and the letter was in pursuance of his demand. There had been other transactions between me, Tikka Maharaja and his brother," said Mr. Petit.

"On November 6, 1933," he stated, "I received a telephone at Chateau Petit on behalf of the Tikka Maharaja requesting me to come and see him at the Taj Mahal Hotel, whereupon I did so in the afternoon.

"The Tikka Saheb told me that he was served with summons to attend the examination in Gulbai's (the first defendant in the case) insolvency. He seemed extremely reluctant to give evidence as to what he had done with the ornaments, stating that he did not wish to disclose the same."

"He asked me what he should do in the circumstances. I told him I could not advise him, but the best thing he could do was to go to his solicitors and take legal advice. Thereupon, he asked me to take his secretary to Messrs. Little & Company, which I did."

But the accused could not give details of the interview as he was not present there.

Tikka Maharaja then asked him whether, in the insolvency of Mrs. Gulbai he would be called upon to return the ornaments which the accused had handed over to him on their value. He also told him that the Bank authorities said that the ornaments given to him belonged to Mrs. Gulbai Petit. He also told him that was not true.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY

He pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Both the defendants then replied to questions put by the Court.

The statement of the first accused would be recorded on Wednesday as she was not present in Court on Tuesday.

Mr. Coltman with Homi Banaji appeared for the Bank of India while Messrs. S. G. Velinkar, N. T. Jungalwalla and Lam conducted the defence.

HYGIENE FIRST

Village Industries Board Urges Popularisation Of Rural Products

WARDHA, Dec. 18.

The following appeal detailing the immediate programme of work has been issued by the Board of Management of the All-India Village Industries Association:—

"Pending the establishment of agencies, and in order that no time may be lost in the execution of the village uplift programme, the Board of Management appeals to the public to concentrate attention on the popularisation of the use of hand-pounded, unpolished rice, hand-ground, whole wheat-meal flour and village-made gur. The Board is already in possession of the testimony of medical experts that mill-pounded, polished rice, mill-ground flour and mill-refined sugar are much inferior to hand-pounded, unpolished rice, hand-ground, whole wheat-meal flour and village-made gur.

ADULTERATED STUFF.

Whilst in the matter of village ghani-pressed oil and the mill-pressed oil the evidence is indecisive, the balance of opinion is in favour of ghani-pressed fresh oil. Evidence is, however, conclusive that all the articles commonly sold in the bazaars are adulterated and harmful to health. This adulteration can be easily avoided, if the recommendation of the Association is followed by the public.

The economic benefit accruing to the villages from such adoption will be incalculable.

CALL FOR SANITATION

The Board also feels that the work of rural hygiene ought not to be delayed. The intelligentsia can immediately begin the work of sanitation in the way of simple road-making in the villages, improved and economic methods of disposal of human excreta, cleaning of village wells and tanks and teaching the villagers the proper use of water supply."—A.P.

SIR O. MOSLEY ACQUITTED

Defendants Discharged Sequel To Collapse Of Case

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The case against Sir Oswald Mosley and other defendants dramatically collapsed, and the defendants were discharged.

BAN ON "SUB-MACHINE GUN"

Favourite Weapon Of U. S. Gangsters

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The total prohibition of "submachinegun," the favourite weapon of the United States' gangsters is recommended by the Firearms Committee, established by the Home Office to examine the law relating to the definition and classification of firearms and ammunition.

The Committee say that there can be no legitimate use in Britain for such an extremely dangerous and deadly type of weapon.

The Committee propose that the ordinary shotgun should continue to be excluded from restrictions regarding purchase and sale, but state that the Police describe the smooth-bore pistols as dangerous weapons likely to be used by criminals as they are inexpensive and readily procurable.

The Committee found air-weapons little used by the criminals.

Sir Patrick Hastings submitted that there was no evidence against any of the defendants, and they were not responsible for riotous happenings.

Mr. Justice Branson held the submission well-founded, and directed the Jury to find a verdict of not guilty.

The Unification Of Karnatak

HOW THE NEW CONSTITUTION MAKES IT MORE DIFFICULT

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If India is justified in rejecting the new constitution because it lacks the very elements of Swaraj, Karnataka is much more justified in throwing away the so-called reforms. Karnataka yearns for its own unification as earnestly as for Swaraj. And in what manner have the framers of the constitution dealt with the question of the formation of new provinces?

It seems that the Government recommended separation of Sind and Orissa. Time and again whenever questions have been asked and resolutions moved in the legislatures and talks have been opened at interviews with Governors or such other high officers the replies of the Government have been patent that there is no agitation, no demand from the people and so on, though it has been proved so often that there is a steady, unanimous influential demand for the unification of the scattered portions of the province of Karnataka.

Under the present constitution, there is scope for the formation of a new province without going to the Houses of Parliament. The Government of India Act in Section 52 (a) clearly says that the Governor-General in Council may after obtaining an expression opinion from the Local Government and the local Legislatures affected, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State constitute a new province.

But now under the coming Constitution, one shall have to convince the Houses of Parliament—who usually take very little interest in Indian matters—that in the interest of progress, it is necessary to create a new province. But even before Parliament is asked to consider the question a round-about procedure has been laid down which will effectively discourage all initiative and effort by aspirants in such affairs.

Art. 63 of the J.P.C. Report runs as follows: "It is possible that in the future it may be found desirable to constitute new Governor's provinces either by a subdivision or an amalgamation of existing areas we think that the power to create a new Governor's province should be reserved to the Crown and to Parliament, but that appropriate provision should be made in the Constitution Act to ensure that the Provinces affected and the Central Government are given adequate opportunities for expressing their views."

It is clear from this that the initiative in the first instance in this matter will lie with Parliament, and the Provinces and the Central Government concerned will be suffered to express their own views on the matter.

There seems to be an alternative method suggested by articles 378-379. This method provides for changes or variations of certain provisions in the Constitution by what are called Orders in Council Art. 376 says that Orders-in-Council are commonly made upon the advice of the Ministers. But that article further says that the Houses of Parliament should be enabled to consider and to approve the drafts of any proposed Orders before they are finally submitted to His Majesty for signature. Art. 378 says that 'the same method should be applied to the revision or adjustment of provincial boundaries.' Here, too, the initiative lies in the hands of the Executive Head of India and not in the hands of the Legislatures. This one need not be surprised if a resolution or a bill for constituting a new province or provinces is refused admission in a legislature by the Executive Head concerned.

In both the above methods the legislatures are cripples without any initiative and they cannot respond to the growing aspirations of the linguistic groups. Thus a unified Karnataka is possible earlier under the present rather than under the new Constitution.—Yours, etc.,

R. R. DIWAKAR.

Ahmedabad Millowners' Offensive

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report from Ahmedabad on the offensive of the Millowners against the Labour Association has been received in local Labour and Socialist circles with mixed feelings of surprise and amusement.

The new move provides the most effective answer to the protagonists of class collaboration and must disillusion those Congressmen who still believe that Labour and Capital can work together for mutual benefit.

Nurtured by the hand of Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest exponent of class collaboration, the Arbitration Board had established certain, no doubt, beneficial traditions. And under his guidance the Labour Association has occupied a privileged position among Labour Unions in India. With a stroke of the pen the millowners have scrapped the Arbitration Board and launched the offensive against the workers by declaring a 10 per cent. cut in the wages and banning collection of Union dues in the mills.

No doubt the bosses will entrench themselves with suitable machinery and means to combat any defensive measures of the workers to meet this unprovoked assault on their hard-earned rights and privileges. Is this a foretaste of what is coming as a result of the conference of All-India Owners on the conditions of work etc. consequent upon the decision to accept 54 hours week?—Yours, etc.,

LABOUR.

Chess Tournament At Sangli

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Bilimoria's letter published in your paper on the 14th instant regarding tournament at Sangli is certainly worthy of consideration. The Royal game is in a bad plight in our country and can do with some encouragement. The idea however, of joining the fund at Sangli and here in Bombay and holding one tournament in Bombay is not feasible this time at any rate. The organisers of the Sangli tournaments have already published their programme and will not change. His Highness of Sangli is taking great interest in the game and there have been tournaments every year there. It would be a grand thing if His Highness extends his interest and organises chess in the Bombay Presidency. He would get sufficient material from Bombay and another tournament on a larger scale in early part next year with co-operation between Bombay Chess Association and Sangli would go a great way towards popularising and organising chess in our country.—Yours, etc.

K. M. MEHTA.

Santa Cruz Dec. 18.

"Marvels Of Yoga:

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few days ago a report appeared in your esteemed paper regarding the marvels of Yoga which Raja Devi Prasad claimed to perform. He claimed to give sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf and could give a new life to the dying by his presence near the death-bed. It was reported that the Raja gave a successful demonstration of his miracles to the audience that had gathered to hear his lecture which was arranged by a responsible body of indigenous physicians and presided over by a leading medical man of the city.

All these circumstances naturally created sensation. The blind, the deaf, the mute began to think that the Lord had at last sent them a saviour. Several started seeking advice of the great Yogin. But, unfortunately, the enthusiasm could not last long. The Secretary of the very Vaidya Sabha under whose auspices the Raja lectured stated publicly that the demonstrations of yogic cures given at the lecture were not successful. A challenge from local doctors worked no reply. Patients returned disappointed.

Being keenly interested in the revival of yogic science, such episodes are very painful to me. Such practice tends to bring discredit to the great Yogashastra and affects the work of people like Swami Kuvalayanand who, as you are well aware, has attained considerable success in putting Yoga on a scientific basis and getting it recognised by the scientific world.

May I request the Bombay public not to be led away by such miracle-mongers but to look to people like Swami Kuvalayanand for all sober advice regarding yogic research and practice? He is well-known for his yogic researches and culture in India as well as abroad. The Government of the United Provinces has published a special report about Swamiji's work at Kaivalyadham. The Bombay Government has allotted a valuable plot on the Back Bay for the location of His Health centre. Swamijis' head-quarters are at Lonavala and a health centre is being conducted by him oppo. Charni Road Station, in Bombay. The Bombay public would better make use of such institutions rather than run after miracle-mongers.—Yours, etc.

J. O. MEHTA.

Dec. 15.

B. A. Classes For Shikarpur College

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your valued columns for drawing attention to the educational needs of a corner of the 'neglected province'? Shikarpur is well-known as a town from which most of the so-called "Multani" merchants in Bombay come. These merchants carry on their trade throughout the length and breadth of the country. But they are rather handicapped for want of modern educational training. It is, therefore, a matter of pride that an Arts College has been opened at Shikarpur since June 1933 through the munificence of Seth Sitaldas Tirathdas and Seth Chellasing Satramsing. The college serves the educational needs of four districts, viz. Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier and the newly created Dadu district. For purposes of education, Khairpur State also goes with Upper Sind. In fact this one college caters for the needs of 18 lakhs of population.

The College has a well-qualified staff and the University Triennial Inspection Committee which inspected the College in February last reported that the main conditions of affiliation are being maintained. Now the College authorities have applied for an extension of affiliation and the introduction of B. A. Classes. The University Syndicate has appointed a Committee consisting of Profs. V. K. Joag, K. T. Shah, and Principal N. M. Shah, to inspect the College and report. All of these gentlemen are reputed to be liberal educationists and it is earnestly hoped that they will unanimously recommend the raising of Shikarpur College to the B. A. standard. An Intermediate College is a sort of half way house which does not lead anywhere. A College cannot grow if it is not complete within itself. The University of Bombay should encourage the tendency of developing mofussil colleges with a view to make higher education available to the largest number of people.—Yours, etc.

A. T. SHAIKH M.B.B.S.

Shikarpur, Dec. 14.

A Neglected Road

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Phanaswady Road joining Dadysheth Agiary Lane with the Thakurdwar Road, has been in a sad condition for the last so many years, and it is regretted that the Municipal Corporation is paying practically no attention to the grievances that the pedestrians are experiencing, whether reported or not.

The Road is tolerably broad enough but about Six to Eight buildings that have come in the way have blocked the traffic to a large extent. The distance between the Road at both the ends is not equal, as the building near the Second and Third Lantern of the M. Corporation are about 10 feet away from the other buildings.

The Road is full of pedestrians after 5-30 P. M. and from this time onwards the business of the Toddyshop which is just opposite the Second Municipal Lantern flourishes and the whole of the road is occupied by the people who use the shop. They think that they have a right to occupy the whole of the road and thus the road is at this particular place much narrower than at other places.

This road being parallel to the Girgaum and Kalbadevi Road, many vehicles use it in order to avoid the trouble of the Tramcars and Buses on the Girgaum Road and Kalbadevi Road.

We may add here that Phanaswady is in "C" Ward and Dr. M. B. Velkar, L M & S., and Mr. M N Talpade, B A, LL. B are the nearest Corporators for this place. If they be requested to take a round after 6 P. M., we are sure that they also will report the same sad condition of this Road.—Yours, etc.,

G. S. DIGHE.
K. T. BHIDE

SEGRATION IN EAST AFRICA

(Continued from page 6)

ing refused to guarantee the interest on the sum proposed to be expended for the construction of a Railway from Mombasa to the Lake Victoria Nyanza. The Cabinet sent its own representative to take over the Company's headquarters in Uganda, and a Protectorate was declared over a small part of that country. It is necessary to mention that "Kenya" or "British East Africa" came into existence in later years, and Uganda then included more than half of the present Kenya.

This representative, or Commissioner adduced unassailable arguments, one of which was the expected acceleration in the speed of the suppression of the slave trade, for the construction of a Railway. Parliament gave yet another proof of its bewildering vagaries, and the Uganda Railway came into existence in 1902, at a cost of over £5,000,000, a free gift from the Imperial Government.

Value of Land.

The agents of the Imperial British East Africa Company—the "Ibea" had not been slow to realise the immense agricultural possibilities of the vast open spaces of the country. These open spaces were either areas which had never been inhabited by any human being, or the ever changing "no man's lands" between the settlements, hazily defined, of the various tribes. To the credit of the Ibea let it be said that it never contemplated the dispossessing of any tribe of its land, but proposed the colonisation of the immense vacant areas with Indian agriculturist families. The presence of Indian traders who had successfully settled in Zanzibar and on the coast, was a recommendation for this course of action.

White Colonists.

With the disappearance of the Company and the advent of the Railway a small number of adventurous "Whites" who had heard incredible tales of the fertility of the soil in some of these parts of tropical Africa, and of the wonderful climate, thought it worthwhile to see things for themselves. To their surprise and gratification, they found the Highlands of Kenya possessed most of the qualities which they considered essential in a place where they could settle permanently. These early pioneers, one of whom was the late Lord Delamere, who by the way, had reached Kenya by the overland route across Egypt, the Sudan, and Abyssinia, quickly took advantage of the priceless opportunities which had presented themselves, and obtained big tracts of land, in the case of Delamere, an area of 100,000 acres, for a mere song, at long leases, and laid the foundation of a white settlement.

(To Be Continued.)

Mr. L. V. Kondaye, a member of the B.P.C.C. from 'F' Ward, married on Sunday Miss Lila Jayawant, when B.P.C.C. members attended the function. The bride belongs to the C.K.P. Samaj and the bridegroom to Hetkeri Bhandaris.

Protest Against Income Tax Assessment

NAVSARI, Dec. 17.

A mass meeting of the Navsari income-tax payers was held here last evening under the presidentship of a local leading pleader Mr. Vavker to protest against the income-tax assessment recently made by Mr. Darasaw Dalal, Special Duty Officer.

The President addressing the meeting said that Income-tax Officer had laid aside the fundamental principle of justice and arbitrarily dealt in a way to squeeze out taxes which would amount to put ban on earning.

Mr. Chhaganlal Vakil, ex-President of Navsari Municipality, speaking on the subject said that the Officer, while inquiring for assessment, set aside the rules and regulations laid down in the Act.

Several other speakers including Sjts. Kassibhai Patel, Secretary, Baroda State Prajamandal and Mr. Vamanrao Tamhanker, ex-President of the Baroda Raj Prajamandal spoke on the subject.—United Press.

TIMING OF BOMBAY-POONA MAIL

Maharashtra Chamber Urges Adjustment To Suit Public

The Secretary of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, has sent the following letter to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, regarding the departure of the Poona Mail from Bombay:—

The Poona Mail, which carries mails for the Southern Marhatta Country, which contains towns of commercial importance, such as Kolhapur, Sangli, Nipani, etc., at present leaves Bombay (V.T.) at 15-30 hours and reaches Poona at 19-30 hours as before, while the connecting M.S.M. Mail leaves Poona at 22 hours (10 p.m.) This involves loss by no means unavoidable, of over 2-1/2 hours for passengers and mails going to the S.M. Country as both these have to remain idle at Poona during the interval.

SERIOUS INCONVENIENCE.

It is not possible under the present arrangement for Bombay merchants having business dealings with the Southern Mahratta Country to reply even to urgent inquiries from their clients, much less to attend to general correspondence from that part of the country, as the Poona Mail leaves Bombay (V.T.) at 15-30 hours, i.e. only 2-1/2 hours after the letters from the Southern Marhatta Country are delivered in Bombay at about 1 p.m. Even urgent correspondence cannot be dealt with in the short time available and letters posted after 15-30 hours reach S.M. Country not on the second, but on the third day!

In the same way merchants and even the general public hardly find it possible to attend to their business in Bombay and to return by the Poona Mail in the afternoon, the result being that they have to lose a whole day.

THE SOLUTION.

The best way out of the difficulty seems to be to schedule the departure of the Poona Mail from Bombay (V.T.) at 19 hours with the Deccan Queen speed so that it will reach Poona at 22 hours. This would mean a distinct improvement. The departure of M.S.M. Mail from Poona may in consequence be fixed at 22-30 hours allowing 1/2 hour for transhipment of mails and passengers.

ADJUSTMENT NEEDED.

The Committee have brought this inconvenience to the notice of the Postal Inquiry Committee, and the Agent, G.I.P. Railway. This question was once raised in the G.I.P. Railway Advisory Committee and, it is understood, was negatived. But it can well be reopened to remove a genuine public grievance by only an adjustment in the time-table.

The Committee, therefore, request you to kindly take up the matter with the G.I.P. Railway.

Assembly Peesident's Election

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18

The election of President to the New Assembly will take place in the morning of January 24, 1935 —United Press

A Rugby message says, the President of the Board of Trade together with Colonel Colville received Monsieur Manulescu Roumanian, Minister of Commerce, accompanied by Monsieur Laptu, acting Roumanian Minister and his delegation and discussed with them the question of outstanding debts due from Roumania to firms in the United Kingdom. Discussions are being continued.

If Bombay Is To Keep A Clean Bill Of Health

Public Must Whole-Heartedly Co-operate With Corporation, Urges Dr. Nerurkar

A warning to the public of Bombay that unless proper care was taken, Hydrophobia and Yellow Fever would soon be invading the city, was given by Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality in the course of his lecture on "The Health of the City" at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Tuesday evening. Dr. Clifford Manshardt was in the chair.

The Doctor complained that although everything possible was being done by the Health Department of the Corporation towards controlling and checking the spread of epidemics in the City, the public were not offering their co-opreation to the Department. He felt that if proper co-operation towards maintaining the good health of the city were to be forthcoming from the public, then present rate of mortality could be reduced.

1,200 TONS OF RUBBISH ADAY

In the course of his lecture, the speaker traced the history of Bombay since the advent of the Britisher in the Island. The Great Plague of 1896, was responsible for bringing into existence the City Improvement Trust which has since then looked after the broadening of road, demolishing of the slums and laying down of plans for new buildings in the city.

The most important section of the Health Department of the Municipality was the conservancy section. There were nine supervisors and 4,000 scavengers in the Department. Every day 255 miles of streets and 153 miles of foot paths and 104 miles of house gullies were cleaned by scavengers, thus removing 1,200 tons of rubbish from the city.

While speaking about the scavengers and the rubbish, the speaker said that the public were not co-operating with the Department and were making the streets and lanes dirty without paying any attention to the health of the city.

In the Sanitary Section of the Department, there were 4 Assistant Health officers, 17 Inspectors and 40 Assistant Inspectors and every year 1,75,000 houses were inspected by this Section and 10,000 places of Sanitary arrangements were also inspected. This Department also took samples of milk and ghee that was being supplied to the public of Bombay and prosecuted those who had not carried out the sanitary requirements.

MATERNITY ARRANGEMENTS

Coming to the arrangements made by the Corporation about maternity, the speaker said that there were 135 free maternity beds in the city which were being taken advantage of. Nurses of the Health Department went about several localities in the city to find out if people required maternity. Pre-natal or ante-natal medical relief. Last year 34,000 births took place in the City, and no less than 70 per cent of them were delivered in the Maternity Homes of the Municipality.

The control of infectious disease from spreading was one of the most important duties of the Health Department. The speaker gave a brief idea of how the Plague started in Bombay and how it spread through the rats.

The second infectious disease which worked havoc in the City in 1919 when no less than 8,500 persons died, was mainly due to bad water supply. The checking of this disease could be done with proper control of water supply. Bombay had at present the best water supply system, and unless there was an accidental contamination imported into the city, there was very little possibility of the disease visiting the city.

SCOURGE OF SMALL-POX

Although the speaker could speak about the checking of Cholera and Plague with confidence, he could not say the same thing of Small-pox. He said that though small-pox could be prevented from spreading and could easily be controlled if people got themselves vaccinated, the disease had spread, especially during last year. Though under the Vaccination Act vaccination was compulsory for all those born in the city of Bombay, people were not respecting the Act, in the way it ought to be done. This was the reason why 4,700 people got small-pox in 1933 and 2700 died.

Continuing the speaker said that he would not be surprised that if one of these days hydrophobia made its appearance in Bombay. This was due to the numerous number of dogs that were roaming about the streets of the city. Hydrophobia was fairly difficult to control and also to cure.

Coming to Leprosy, he said, that there were several lepers going about the streets of Bombay. Though the Leper Act lays down that it was the duty of the Police to arrest lepers moving about in the streets and get them convicted and removed to the Leper Asylum, the Police say that it is the work of the Municipality.

Malaria played havoc in days gone by. It had its full quota, when the Alexandra Dock was being built. The only way to prevent the disease from spreading was by destroying the mosquito eggs. It was not a disease which could stop from spreading once it is controlled. It required constant attention.

YELLOW FEVER.

The speaker then referred to Yellow fever and said that it was said at the time of the opening of the Panama Canal that Yellow fever would spread. For tunately it did not come about. This melady is spread by tiger mosquitoes. Unfortunately these mosquitoes were present in Bombay. All these days it was not possible for the Yellow fever to come to Bombay because, if it is to spread it has to do it within twenty-four hours of the time the fever is on, and the fever does not last for more than three days. Now that there is a mad race for speed, there was every possibility of the fever coming to India. Central and East Africa were all these days fairly free from the above disease and acted as a sort of shield for India, but those places were not now so free from the above disease, and unless proper care was taken people coming by aeroplanes could easily spread the epidemic in the city of Bombay.

MALARIA DEPARTMENT.

Speaking about the Malaria Department of the Corporation, the speaker said that the Corporation wanted to do away with the Department. He said that the Department besides looking to the destroying of the mosquito eggs, were controlling adulteration in ghee and butter and were examining the food supplied by the eating houses in the city. The Laboratory of the Corporation is used for the examination and analysis of the samples collected by the servants of the department.

Before concluding, the speaker referred to the Tuberculosis Hospital of the Municipality and also the Chronic Tubercle Hospital. He said that all these efforts of the Health Department was responsible for bringing down the death rate in the city to the lowest level possible.

Mr. Abhyankar Improving

Mr. Abhyankar, who is under the treatment of Dr. Deshmukh, is showing signs of improvement. His general condition is a little better and so also is the condition of his foot.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

Colonel and Mrs. Amir Ahmed lunched at Government House, on Tuesday.

Lady Brabourne presided at the "Speech Day" of the Queen Mary High School on Tuesday.

The following were invited to dine at Government House:—

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, the Dowager Lady Jehangir, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A.E.F. Bedford, the Hon. Mr. E. Miller, Mr. L. Wilson, Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta, Sir Hormazdyar and Lady Dastur, Sir Jehangir Boman Behram, Mr. G. Davis, Captain and Mrs. R.M. Philby, Major and Mrs. A.J. Ransford, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kapp, Major and Mrs. S. A. Paymaster, Khan Bahadur and Mrs. J.B. Vachha, Lt.-Colonel A. F. Hamilton, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. A.N. Thomas, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. V.C. Cassidy, Mr. E.J. Bunbury, Dr. and Mrs. G.W. Burley, Mr. and Mrs. C.C. Gulliland, Mr. and Mrs. J.H. Hardie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Low, Mr. and Mrs. T.G. Mackenzie, the Revd. Dr. V. Gracias and Lieut. H. Morland.

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THE CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY OF INDIA Ltd., Home St., BOMBAY, have pleasure in announcing that, having completed arrangements with a large number of retail dealers in Bombay City and the Salsette area, they are now in a position to guarantee supply of their well-known brands, all of Indian manufacture, to all consumers in that area as from 1st December 1934 at the following RETAIL prices:

	New Price		Old Price
Supplies of "CHAR-MINAR", "BBB", "SWASTIKA", "CASTLE" Brands in or from wagons on arrival at Bombay - - - - - -	**Rs. 2-1-6**	per bag.	Rs. 2-3-6 per bag for less than 5 tons Rs. 44-4-0 per ton
Supplies of "ANCHOR", "GANPATI" Brands in or from Country Crafts on arrival at Bombay - -	**Rs. 41-10-0**	per ton.	Rs. 2-3-0 per bag for 5 tons or over Rs. 43-10-0 per ton
ALL BRANDS ex-GODOWN - - - -	**Rs. 2-2-6**	per bag.	Rs. 2-4-6 per bag
	Rs. ~~43-2-0~~	per ton.	Rs. 45-8-0 per ton

NOTE: The difference between the arrival price and the ex-godown price represents actual handling charges into and out of godown.

All brands are packed in FREE gunny bags, 20 bags to the ton, and the above prices apply to any quantity from a single bag upward.

The cost to the suppliers of such containers, which become the property of the purchaser without payment by him, represents approximately 10% of the total cost of the delivered article.

The Cement Marketing Company would appreciate the advice of any consumer in the Bombay City-Salsette area who may have been called on to pay higher prices than those quoted above.

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Made in the country to suit INDIAN conditions they are superior to any imported Brands.

During the past five years we have, by rational production and distribution, been able to reduce progressively the ***WHOLESALE*** *selling prices of Indian-produced Portland Cement as under:*

1930	Price	**Rs.**	**52-8-0**	per ton	F.O.R.	Bombay.
1931	,,	,,	**50-0-0**	,,	,,	,,
1932	,,	,,	**47-8-0**	,,	,,	,,
1933	,,	,,	**45-0-0**	,,	,,	,,
1934	,,	,,	**43-0-0**	,,	,,	,,

(These Prices were for minimum quantities of full wagon loads.)

Buy Indian Cement—
and Help Home Industries

INDO-ZANZIBAR LINK THROUGH THE AGES

Andrews Exhorts Alienation Of Land Rights Should Be Fought

(By C. F. ANDREWS)

Dr. Kalidas Nag has done a very great service by popularising in India the archaeological knowledge of that Greater India, which spread over the Far East, two thousand years ago, when Indian Art and Culture, on the full tide of religious enthusiasm, made India in a true sense the light of Asia.

I have often visited those ruined remains of Greater India and they have always stirred my mind afresh with wonder at their immense historic importance, and also with thoughts concerning their meaning for our own day.

EARLY LINGUISTIC CONNECTIONS.

It is not yet equally made evident to the public that during those adventurous early days, the ships, that carried this Indian culture, went West as well as East. I have stood among the ruins in Southern Rhodesia and have felt practically certain that archaeological research will very soon proclaim to the world links between India and East Africa, as well as those that have been already found between India and the Great Malay Archipelago. One of the places where Indian ships in their circumnavigation of the Arabian Sea, must certainly have stopped at from the earliest times was Zanzibar. Even if no Indian ruins are found on that remarkable island, there are certainly very early linguistic connections with India. The Sanskrit and Prakrit word for 'ginger' which has its Malayalam analogy, is supposed to have given its name to Zanzibar. It is not unlikely that the sea-faring ships from India to the East African Coast named it 'Zinizibera,' or the island where ginger is bought and sold.

HAVEN OF REFUGE.

However this may be, the Indian connexion with Zanzibar has been of the closest character in every age. The coast of East Africa, which faces India, has very few harbours. But two islands—Mombasa and Zanzibar,—give protection from the rough seas, which beat against the harbourless coast. Of these, Zanzibar affords by far the most secure and easy anchorage for sailing vessels. Therefore it became known to Indian mariners as a haven of refuge. In the Arabian Nights, it is clearly and definitely mentioned. Indian merchantmen were employed to carry the riches of East Africa, gold and ivory, to the coast of the Caliphs of Baghdad.

DEFINITELY ANTI-INDIAN

With a strange neglect and ignorance of Indian sentiment, the Resident of Zanzibar, Sir Richard Rankine, decided (with the permission of the British Colonial Secretary, Sir Cunliffe Lister) to take away by a single dictatorial act the Indian right of holding land in Zanzibar which had never been challenged before. I had first met Sir Richard Rankine, when he was a Government official in the Fiji Islands. It is one of the evil effects of the old Indian indenture system, that it gave to those who dealt with it, in different colonies, a very poor idea of India, as the 'land of the coolies.' Thus we find that while the Indians in Zanzibar speak in the highest terms of the Acting Resident, Mr. Mac Elderry, who was chief secretary in Hong Kong, they have by no means the same opinion of the Resident, whom they regard as definitely anti-Indian in his sentiments.

LAND RIGHT.

At all costs, this cancellation of Indian land right in Zanzibar which is now proposed must never be allowed to materialise. Fortunately, the moratorium that is now in operation makes the Land Alienation Act for the time being suspended. We may hope that Mr. Tyabali who represents the Indian case, will have sufficient facts to bring forward to the Chief Justice's notice to make the Commission, on which both are sitting, do India this amount of justice. It is of enormous importance to make abundantly clear, before it is too late, that Indian opinion on this point is quite unanimous. We cannot allow these rights to be taken away one by one.

WHO KNOWS WHAT NEXT....!

The land rights in the Kenya Highlands have been taken away, this refusal to allow Indians to hold agricultural land in the Kenya Highlands, which has been hitherto a convention (under the Governor's veto) is now to be made statutory and final. Even a small area of land, not in the Highlands at all, but at Kibos, near Lake Victoria, Nyanza, where Indian agriculturists from the Punjab have carried on agriculture for 30 years, is now being threatened. If in addition to this, Zanzibar is excluded from Indians by purely racial legislation, who knows where it will all stop? We shall find under different pretexts all the more healthy areas in Tanganyika also being reserved and kept from Indian purchase, by some pretext or other; and it may spread to Uganda also.—A.P.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Some Practical Suggestions

(By N. B. PARULEKAR.)

Our Government is shelving its duties and shifting its responsibilities to the shoulders of local bodies on the untenable contention that such duties are the primary concerns of the local bodies. Only one thing now remains for our Government to say and it is to declare that it is the parents or guardians whose primary duty it is to see that there remains no unemployed. When such is the state, those public men of India who have seriously realised the consequences of such a vast number of persons of this land being unemployed must devise some means to relieve the distress.

Bombay Corporation.

It will be a satisfaction to many to note that the Bombay Municipal Corporation is making a move in the matter. The credit of this is no doubt due to some of the public spirited corporators. The corporation got such a reply from the Bombay Government in this matter as was expected. But as the Corporation appears to have taken up the subject in right earnest they will not drop the matter there. It is likely that a public meeting of prominent individuals will be called shortly to discuss the steps to be taken to help the unemployed.

I therefore take this opportunity of placing certain points which, in my opinion, are worth consideration.

A Joint Scheme.

The Local Bodies, such as the Bombay Municipality, whose main concern and responsibility are the administration of civic affairs, and whose own finances to meet and fulfill these responsibility are the administration of civic affairs, and whose own finances to meet and fulfill these responsibilities are inadequate, cannot themselves undertake this wholly additional heavy responsibility requiring a huge investment of capital. Besides to tackle, efficiently and in business like manner, such a problem as unemployment, practical business brains possessing a spirit of venture are required. This responsibility, therefore, as far as funds are concerned falls on the shoulders of the Indian capitalists. These capitalists and next to that the Indian businessmen of the highest type (and with nationalistic views) available should be persuaded to take part in the proposed conference. And then in consultation with them, the various occupations which our unemployed can take should be decided.

Capital.

Then the most important material that will be required to undertake and fulfil this task to a successful end is capital. If an organisation of influential persons is formed for the purpose of carrying out the objects, our philanthropic capitalists who have in the past generously donated large sums of money for charitable work such as education, medical help, building temples and Dharam Shalas for the poor, will, if properly impressed by the value of this nation-building activity, certainly agree to keep open their coffers for helping such a laudable cause which is going in the long run, to result in the material advancement of the country.

There is ample money available in India. There is no doubt about that. If proof is required it will be found in the fact that if Government issues loans even of crores of rupees every year the same are taken up in no time even knowing that the moneys were required by the Government to repay previous loans. Besides, large amounts of charitable moneys have been lying idle.

Secondly, our Capitalists should realise that they owe a duty to the unemployed of the land and

Practical Ways.

Now I point out some of the days in which help could be rendered to relieve unemployment:—

(1) There will be found several private enterprises taken up by individuals which are fading away for want of sufficient financial help. Applications from such persons can be invited and deserving applicants should be given the necessary help.

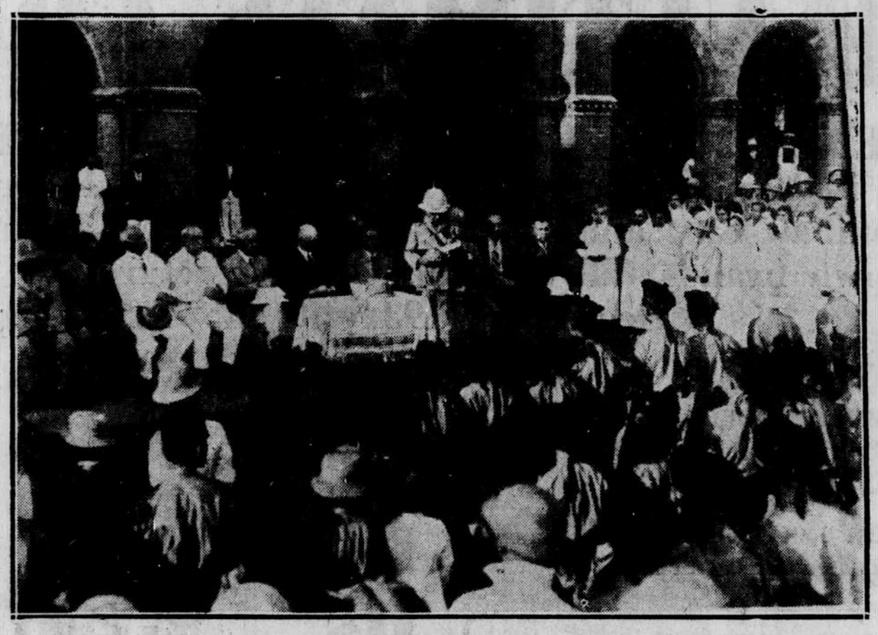
(2) From among the rest of the educated and uneducated class of unemployed, a large number will be found to have some independent occupations in view. But they may not be able to take to it for want of capital. An arrangement can be made to understand and consider their proposals and if found deserving a support, they should be given the help.

(3) Out of the rest, a band of enthusiastic, intelligent and adventurous spirited persons should be selected for the purpose of serving throughout India as Swadeshi Propagandists. A small monthly allowance could be given to such persons and in addition they should be offered an inducement of commission based on the actual business they are able to secure for different manufactured articles.

(4) Out of the remaining, some will be found who, if suitable small occupations are suggested to them, will pick up the same.

(5) The rest, who will probably be job-seekers, will then be automatically absorbed.

Major-General C. A. Sprawson, Surgeon-in-Chief of St. John Overseas Ambulance Brigade in India, inspecting the Bombay Corps on Tuesday.



Mr. D. F. Panthaki, Offg. District Superintendent of the Bombay Branch of the St. John Overseas Ambulance Brigade, reading his speech, welcoming Major-Genl. Sprawson, when the latter inspected the Bombay Corps

St. JOHN AMBULANCE

Major-General Sprawson's Tribute To Activities Of Bombay Corps

Major General C. A. Sprawson, Surgeon-in-Chief of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in India, inspected the Bombay Corps of the Brigade in the premises of the Elphinstone High School on Tuesday morning. Several members of the Corps participated in the parade.

On arrival, the Major-General was received by the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. W. H. S. Sharpe, District Surgeon Capt. F N. Kapadia and the Officiating District Superintendet, Mr. D. F. Panthaki.

Major-General Sprawson then inspected the parade.

RECORD OF ACTIVITIES.

In welcoming the Surgeon-in-Chief, Mr. Panthaki gave a brief account of the work of the Bombay Corps.

He said:—

This District is the largest and strongest in the whole of India, having on its roll one Nursing, one Cadet Nursing, ten Ambulance and three Cadet Ambulance Divisions, with a total strength of about 550 members.

The Parsi Ambulance Division, which is the strongest and first in the whole of India, was formed in 1904 and the Muslim Division—the infant Division—in 1932. All castes and creeds are represented in the District, which comprises Parsi, Jewish, Hindu, Cosmopolitan, Radiant Club, People's Union, Maratha, Muslim, Surat and Ahmedabad Divisions all of which have been doing useful work, since they were organised, turning out on occasions of public functions at all times in and outside Bombay making definite arrangements for the comfort and transport of the sick and injured. Hardly a day passes without one or more sick persons being dealt with in this way.

The Parsi Ambulance Division has now reached the stage of permanency by having its own building—the Lady Willingdon Building—which is a memento of the selfless work carried on by its members for more than three decades. Their latest useful work was the holding of a Health, Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition jointly with the Parsi Nursing Division, which also rendered useful aid during the civil disobedience movement and the Bombay riots in 1932. The Exhibition had an unqualified success and was visited by thousands of citizens of Bombay and suburbs. It served as a useful propaganda for ambulance work in Bombay.

WAR RECORD.

The Jewish Division completed 25 years of its existence in 1931 and has done useful work on public occasions. The Parsi Nursing Division and the Hindu Division will complete 25 years of their existence next year.

Particularly during the Great War, most of the Bombay Divisions distinguished themselves by their usefulness. They handled more than three-quarters of a million of British and Indian wounded soldiers, returning from various theatres of war.

APPEAL TO WOMEN.

In the course of his reply, Major-General Sprawson expressed satisfaction at the work of the Division of the largest District and was pleased at the turn-out of the Corps during its existence for more than a quarter of a century. He was glad that many Parsi women had contributed to the successful working of the Corps and hoped that women from all communities would realise the importance of the existence of a useful and unselfish organisation.

JURISDICTION OF SMALL CAUSES COURT

Gujarat Society Supports Move For Extension

At a meeting of the Committee of the Gujarat Society held last week in the Chamber of Mr. Ambalal Parikh Advocate under the presidency of Sjt. Mangaldas Pakvasa Solicitor, it was decided amongst other things to support Messrs. Behram Karanjia, Mohanlal Desai, Ramchandra Bhatt and Coovarji J Shah at the ensuing municipal election, they all being members of the Society.

In view of the very pecuniary law limits and narrow range of subject-matters of suits cognisable by the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. Behram Karanjia moved a resolution in the Bombay Corporation to extend the pecuniary jurisdiction of Bombay S.C.C.C. which the Society supports and requests the Hon. Sec. of the Society to solicit the opinion and co-operation of commercial and other bodies of the City in order to bring home to Government the utmost desirability of early amending the existing law in that respect.

FRESH LEVY OF FEES.

The Committee further decided that the imposition of certain fresh levy of Process and other Fese in Bombay S.C.C. as per the recent. Notification in the Bombay Government Gazette will be an additional burden on the litigating public and that the Secretary should address suitable representation to Government in that regard.

Regarding the mileage coupon system, it was decided to request the Railway Board to expedite the re-introduction of the same, taking exception to the suggestion of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to restrict the benefit thereof to the members of select Commercial Associations. While protesting against such a proposal tending to discrimination, the Committee were strongly of opinion that the coupon system should be extended to all without any distinction, and more especially to the third class travelling public.

The Committee further passed a resolution congratulating the Proprietors of "Bombay Samachar" and its Editor, for introducing a special Column for Hindi, the Lingua Franca of India with a view to its spread amongst the vast Gujarati-knowing Public.

HUMAN BODY ROLLED UP?

Fatal Motor Accident Near Ghatkopar

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, Dec. 18.

A fatal motor accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Bombay-Agra Road near Dargah at Ghatkopar.

The victim of the tragedy was an unknown Pardeshi Hindu, aged about 35, who was alleged to have been knocked down, run over and killed instantaneously by a Flat motor car coming from Bombay and proceeding towards Thana.

The dead body, which was rolled up, has been sent for post-mortem examination.

The inquiry is in progress.

Colombo.—The State Council passed the Income-Tax Amending Ordinance with certain alterations. The clause in the Amending Bill intended to do away with strict secrecy that is now expected to be maintained regarding returns was deleted.

THEFT AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Dec 17

That the series of church burglaries is attaining alarming proportions, is being evidenced by an attack on St. Peter's Church. It appears that the vestry was broken last Friday night and vestments and other articles were stolen.

Not content with ransacking the cupboards, the thieves drank the wine which is used for the Church services at Mass.

400 OFFICERS ON UNEMPLOYED LIST

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17

An information bureau has been started at the Army Head Quarters in India in connection with the retrenchment scheme whereby some 400 officers of the Indian Army are to be compulsorily placed on the unemployed list.—United Press.

FREE PAPER FOR PUBLICITY

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, Dec. 17.

The Deccan Paper Mills Co. Ltd. Poona have given paper worth Rs. 800 as a gift for the use of the Publicity Department of the Poona Industrial Exhibition, which is being organised under the auspices of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona.

The session of the exhibition commences from Feb. 3.

Tributes To Services Of Giridharlal D. Mehta

Mr. Madhavlal Makanji Bhatt, J. P., Vice-Chairman, Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay was at home to the Co-operators of Bombay on Tuesday, evening, at Sir Vithaldas Thakersey Memorial Building in honour of Rai Saheb Giridharlal D. Mehta, Chairman of the Fort Co-operative Institute, who is leaving for Jamnagar State Railway service.

The prominent guests of the evening were Messrs. K. J. S. Cross, N. M. Joshi, V. L. Mehta, Dubash, Bhaskararao Jadhav, and Mrs. Munshi.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES.

Tributes were paid to the services of Sjt. Giridharlal by Messrs. M. M. Bhatt, Prof. Kaji, and M. G. Sait.

Mr. Bhatt said that the motto of Mr. Giridharlal was 'service.'

Prof. Kaji remarked that Mr. Giridharlal has risen to his present position by his youthful energy in the cause of Co-operation. He has created an interest in the work for the younger section by arranging picnics, socials and excursions. Also he has been active in the P. C. Insurance. He referred to the work of Mr. Giridharlal in Ajmere with regard to Railway Co-operative Society.

Mr. M. G. Sait narrated how he worked in co-operation with Mr. Giridharlal in the fields of co-operation, education, and social service. He referred to the services of Mr. Giridharlal in the Santa Cruz Municipality. He humorously remarked how in these times of non-co-operation, Mr. Giridharlal co-operated with everybody. The function is a token of his popularity.

RAO SAHEB'S REPLY.

Rai Saheb Giridharlal replied touching the points of the various speakers regarding his work. He also referred to the co-educational school he started with the help of voluntary workers and the Hindu temple (in Santa Cruz) in the construction of which he was instrumental. He modestly said that he could not help but serve, and exhorted them to pursue the path of co-operation more and more.

U. P. Govt. Secretariat Removal

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18

The reasons for the possible postponement of the remaining portion of the U P Government Secretariat from Allahabad to Lucknow are explained in some quarters as being due to the impending Reforms. It is stated that the Reforms may entail a redistribution of the provinces necessitating thereby the retention of Allahabad as the capital of the new province which may be formed as a result of the redistribution and consequent separation of Oudh. The enlargement of the Delhi province by joining to it some portions of Meerut and the Ambala divisions and of Oudh by taking away Rohilkhand from the Agra province seems also to be a possible arrangement.—A. P.

Fine For Bangle-snatcher

At the Dadar Court on Tuesday in the trial of Walli Mohmed Ibrahim and Noor Mahmud Ismail were charged with the theft of a gold-plated bangle from the person of a three year old girl.

On November 21 last the two accused, it was alleged, entered a building in Matunga and in the absence of the parents of the child removed the bangle.

The magistrate acquitted the second accused for want of evidence.

"MEAN AND DESPICABLE."

In view of the fact that the first accused was 20 years and the offence committed was a "mean and despicable" one inasmuch as he removed the bangle from the person of a 3 year old girl, the magistrate said he would sentence him to be given "four good stripes, sure and sharp, on bare buttocks."

The defence Counsel said that as the case was not free from doubt and as the relations of the accused were all businessmen, he should either be bound over or fined.

CHOICE BEFORE ACCUSED.

The accused was then asked, and here the magistrate himself remarked: "It is unusual that the accused should be asked," whether he would Court imprisonment or pay a fine.

The magistrate then sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25, in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ST. ANDREWS EX-STUDENTS DINNER

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Dec 17

"It is not in the legislatures or in the local bodies that actual important decisions are arrived at, but it is at social parties and conferences that weighty matters are thrashed out", said Dr. Dias when proposing the toast of the Ex. Students' Association of St. Andrew's High School at the dinner yesterday.

He also emphasised the need of such functions, which form a bond among the ex-students as well as permit an exchange of views. He stated that very often important matters of state received finality at such occasions. He then paid a tribute to very Rev. Fr. D'Sa, the Manager of the School and the Vicar of the Parish, referring to his abilities and sterling qualities.

Dancing followed the dinner and the occasion terminated in the early hours of the morning.

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MINERVA TALKIES LAMINGTON —ROAD.—

Congress "Crisis" And After

By His Withdrawal From Congress Arena Gandhiji Has Taken Public Life To Villages And Made Them Foundations Of Indian Nationalism

The recent "crisis" in the Indian National Congress, the changes introduced in the Congress Constitution, as a result thereof, and the significance of Gandhiji's exit, are all set forth with characteristic lucidity and penetration by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the well-known Congress leader of Andhra, and a member of the Working Committee of the Congress, in the December issue of "The Twentieth Century," from which we publish the following extracts.

History is full of instances in which when the contending parties in a war have scored a victory they become infatuated and when they sustain a defeat they become demoralized. Both states lead to excesses of one kind or another and it is an open secret that the Congress after withdrawing Civil Disobedience, both mass and individual, has had to look about for some exciting activity and rediscovered its old councils, corporations and boards as the objects of its amours. In their rush to capture these bodies Congressmen have shown no more meticulousness than their compeers of other groups and other political persuasions. Complaints began to pour forth at the headquarters that corruption had crept into Congress elections and Gandhiji avowed so early as in July that if he should be free till Congress time he would devote all his strength and attention to reforming the Congress with a view to obviating the irregularities and the immoralities that had permeated it. Why he anticipated or apprehended that he might not be free to attend the Congress is more than we can tell. The 4th of August was ahead when he could release himself from his self-imposed bondage and re-enter the arena of political life. He must doubtless have had various political plans in his mind. Possibly he wanted to go to the Frontier and expected to be arrested. Possibly he wanted to revive individual Civil Disobedience in his own person. But this is neither here nor there.

GANDHIJI'S PLAN.

The fact is that on the eve of the Congress he had prepared a new constitution for the Congress in order to counteract corruption and displayed perfect parliamentary draftsmanship in its preparation. Ere long the country's attention was riveted on to this scheme. Parliamentary Board, Socialism, and Communal Award, —all receded into the background. In a moment every one began to discuss even before the Congress and more so during the session, whether after all the Congress should cease to be a spectacular body thereafter, whether the All-India Congress Committee was to be composed of but a thousand delegates and to be brought into existence by the delegates assembled after its session, should on the one hand in its full strength function as the year's Congress and on the other, in its parts, play the role of the Provincial Congress Committees. It was argued that such an arrangement made for homogeneity of composition as well as continuity of policy through the creation of a handy, compact and close-knit body or bodies working throughout the year.

Gandhiji's central idea was that the provincial representatives should sit together with their credentials and evolve, pooling their experience, a programme for the Congress in the All-India Congress Committee and break up once again to carry out that programme in their respective provinces. This was the central theme. It was at the same time contemplated that the Congress membership should be on a strict basis of manual labour, the fruits of which are tendered to the Congress, symbolizing the ideal of service and sacrifice for which the Congress stands and the national duty which each Congressman had to observe in his daily life as a sacrament. Again no Congressman was to be entitled to vote unless his name had been in the Congress Register for six months. This was designed to avoid corruption in Congress elections which flowed from an improvisation of membership by monied and influential people to advance their own ends. Then the President was to be a President in reality of a Cabinet formed exclusively by himself.

CHANGE IN CREED

The clause relating to the habitual wear of Khaddar was of course to be there and Gandhi demanded that the creed of the Congress which had lent itself to ambiguous interpretations should be made to imply indisputably the adherence of the Congress to "truthful" and "non-violent" in place of "peaceful" and "legitimate" methods. There raged a storm in the country before the Congress session and during it. But no one is at his best so well and so readily as Gandhi in the midst of a "Thufan'. He then summons all his calmness and resources to his aid and turns a seeming defeat into a substantial victory, not by any wiles and stratagems but by his only strategy in life, namely, the strategy of Truth and Non-violence. He had separated early in the session, the 'constitutional' section of his amendments from the "Satyagrahic" section and left the latter to be dealt with by the Working Committee as it chose, while the former was to be moved by him and made a test of confidence in the new President and his colleagues. Strangely enough though not unexpectedly the Working Committee accepted both the sections with suitable changes and the Congress itself had substantially accepted them all, much to the satisfaction of Gandhi himself.

It is unnecessary to weary the reader with a repetition of the detailed changes introduced into Gandhi's draft by the Congress. Suffice it to say that the change of creed was required to be circulated to the provinces for opinion. The Labour franchise has been accepted as applicable to elective membership, and the habitual wear of Khaddar is wholly endorsed. The Congress delegation has been reduced to maximum of 2,000 apportioned between the rural and the urban areas in the proportion of 511 to 1489 (?). The All-India Congress Committee is to be continued at half its strength and the delegates are to be elected at the rate of 1 to 500 members instead of one to thousand as proposed by Gandhi. Thus the principle of modulating the strength of the delegates strictly to the membership of the Congress enunciated in Gandhi's draft is accepted, thereby making the delegates not visitors at a spectacular gathering but representatives of the nation charged with the duty of electing an All-India executive as well as the Provincial Congress Committees The rest of Gandhi's draft has been virtually accepted by the Congress and well may Gandhi, as indeed he does, claim that his new constitution is his greatest gift to the nation.

The issues before the Congress were, why it should change its constitution, why it should change it now and why it should be changed just as Gandhi was leaving the Congress. This naturally raises the question of Gandhi's exit from the Congress which we shall deal with presently, but let it be remembered that it was Gandhi's bare duty to tell the Congress what in his opinion was wrong with it as he was the general who had marshalled the forces these fourteen years while it is equally the duty of the Congress to reconnoitre the situation during a period of respite so as to be able to set its house in order and prepare itself for future emergencies.

REVIVAL OF VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

It was not however the new constitution or the confirmation of the old resolutions on the Parliamentary Board, the constructive programme and the Communal Award that should be reckoned as the events of the year. They are undoubtedly notable achievements. But really the more notable, though a trifle less noticed, achievement is the formation of an All-India Village Industries Association which is to work under the advice and guidance of Gandhi and apart from the so-called politics. This is the logical fulfilment of the Khaddar programme. Khaddar is but the forerunner of a series of village industries which make the village and the country self-sufficient.

When therefore, Gandhi has planned a revival of the dead and dying industries of Indian villages he has really planned a revival of Indian civilization, a rehabilitation of Indian economic prosperity and a re-aligning of Indian National Education.

GANDHIJI'S EXIT

What comes last in this narration of achievements is perhaps the most outstanding event of the Bombay session Gandhi's exit from the Congress notwithstanding his definite assertion in that behalf was not taken literally by friends or foes. But it did not take them long to realize that Gandhi always means what he says and always does what he means. His anxiety is that his words should be taken at their face value and that they would not admit of any "bull" and "bear" transactions. In other words they are not liable to discounts or premia in the political market. Yet it is true,—and he does not hide it from the public, —that he lays himself open to persuasions from all quarters. This is not merely a formal declaration of an open mind but a trait of character which was noticed in 1929 when there was a strong feeling that he should preside over the Lahore Congress and not Jawaharlal. It was noticed again during the Bombay session. But in both cases he was not convinced of the incorrectness of his earlier decisions.

It was, therefore, stunning news alike to the press and the public that Gandhi would not be even a primary member of the Congress. Albeit, it is true that Gandhi has left the Congress with a vote of confidence and a standing invitation to re-enter. Only the Congress has to deserve what it desires. It must purge itself of all corruption, making Congress and Khaddar equivalent to purity, sincerity and integrity. If that should be so the Congress intelligentsia must use no time in proving to the leader that they stand for no-selfish ends but for the ideal of service and sacrifice—an ideal pursued through a programme of daily labour for at least the fruits of which are tendered to the Congress. Some people have mis-interpreted this clause as a set off or safeguard against the socialistic invasion of the Congress. It is not so. The Congress has been wedded to the cult of manual labour and the service of the poor—peasant and labour alike—for the past fourteen years. The Congress is really socialistic in outlook. If only the Socialist would declare his faith in Khaddar and village industries, in truth and non-violence in a programme of daily duties to realize the high ideal set before the country the Congressment would be as much Socialists as the Socialists themselves should be Congressmen. And who is more socialistic not merely in name, but in fact than Gandhi who has renounced his wealth and property and snapped his ties of blood relationship. Are Vallabhbhai and Rajendra Babu less socialistic than the most outspoken socialists of the day? The labour franchise therefore is not a make-believe but an honest rendering of a socialistic ideal into the daily programme of Congressmen.

THE FUTURE

Another aspect of the so-called crisis in Bombay is involved in the oft-repeated questions as to what Gandhi would do and what the Congress should do hereafter. The simple query is raised on the one hand as to whether Gandhi has renounced politics and on the other what political work the Congress would do if Gandhi should take away with him, the Spinners' Association as well as the Village Industries' Association. These questions betray a certain confusion in the public mind. If it is admitted that the constructive programme constitutes essentially, political work as Satyagrahis believe it does then Gandhi has no more renounced politics after the Bombay Session than before it. Moreover, he has reserved to himself the right of individual civil disobedience under the very Congress resolution which has withdrawn it for the Nation. Therefore instead of renouncing politics he has taken away the whole of it—constructive programme as well as destructive—with himself.

Then may many people legitimately ask as to what is left to Congressmen. We may in turn ask what is not left to them. The constructive programme is always there and has been really worked by Congressmen themselves in the past with the aid of outsiders.

FIELD OF WORK WIDENED

Finally we have to consider what the effect of Gandhi's exit from the Congress would be on the Congress itself. The effect would be the same as when an indulgent father leaves the family in the exclusive charge of his grown-up sons who have learnt to lean too much on the parent guardian and would not take initiative in any matter. Even so has Gandhi begun to feel that he is a big weight weighing down upon the Congress and the more he has suppressed himself the more has he added to that weight. Civil Disobedience has to be inaugurated by him, withdrawn by him and regulated by him. Peace and war are 'his' concern. He is the one person to whom the Congress has been looking up for orders to halt or march, or advance or retreat. The withdrawal of such a mighty force can only make for the strength of the body on which it has been acting even as the retirement of the father from the home would but strengthen the son, encourage him to take initiative, fill him with sense of responsibility and inspire him with hope and courage, the more so when the patriarch is prepared to make his advice and guidance available to the family or the Nation whenever necessary. Gandhi has given such an assurance.

His object is to make the Indian National Congress a power in the land. It is not the numbers that give strength but the moral power behind them; and this power grows in proportion to the sense of responsibility entertained by the leaders. Instead of assuming such responsibility, the Congress has too long and too much relied on Gandhi and demands his co-operation on its own terms That is impossible. Congressmen can get Gandhi's co-operation on his terms, and any day, on that basis, he is willing to return to the Congress and direct its work. Only let the Congress set its house in order, create a genuine membership, though small in measure, bring into existence executives that are active throughout the year, which will purify and ennoble the Congress institutions and then he will readily come and assume command.

"FIRST SERVANT OF INDIA"

Gandhi is the founder of the New Congress wedded to the ideal of service as against power. He has taken public life to the villages and made them the foundations of Indian Nationalism. He has enlarged the scope and meaning of Politics so that it now embraces a programme of national reconstruction all round. He has given the nation a cause, a flag and a leader. Gandhi may have retired but Gandhi is always there as the 'first' Servant of India to lead the nation to its destiny in accordance with the high principles which he has all along applied to the Congress and its manifold activities.

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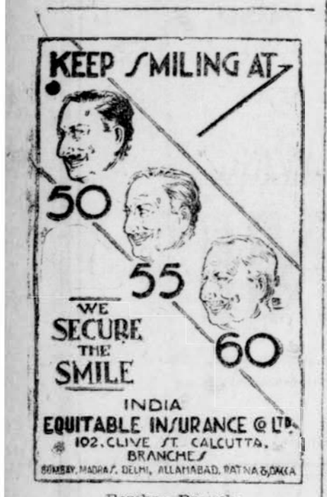

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"POLICY OF DRIFT WORST POLICY OF ALL"

Sir Austen Chamberlain Says It Would Be Dangerous To Reject Reforms

The following articles from the pen of Sir A. Chamberlain appears in the "Daily Telegraph":—

From time to time in our island history some great issue rises out of the common welter of political debate, as on certain days the peak of Teneriffe may be seen from afar rising above the clouds that hang upon its flanks.

On such great issues a mistake is always serious, even in purely domestic affairs, though there it may more often than not be corrected later; but if the error occur in our Imperial or foreign policy, it is apt to be irreparable.

When such cases present themselves, as now in relation to the future government of India, they test the statesmanship of our leaders and call for careful study and cool judgment from us all.

Throughout the long sittings of the Joint Select Committee, during which I have taken no part in any of the public discussions, I have acted under a deep sense of individual responsibility for all my acts and votes. I am not unused to responsibility; I have held high Cabinet offices and taken my share in other momentous decisions, but as a member of the Joint Committee my responsibility was sole and undivided.

TWO MAJOR ISSUES

I could shift no part of it on to other shoulders; I could not plead as an excuse for what I did the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility. I was a juryman and bound to have regard only to the facts, and to declare the truth as I saw it.

If I had already made up my mind and seen my course clear before me without waiting for the inquiry; if I had not shared the doubts—nay more, the fears—of so many of my friends and fellow-workers in the political field, my task would have been easier. As the matter stood, I have felt more anxious in this case than in any decision which I have been called upon to take as member of a Cabinet, where the responsibility of each was the common responsibility of all.

Faced with this direct and personal responsibility after nearly two years of close thought and study, I have reached certain clear and definite conclusions.

Can my personal experience be made of any service to others who still feel the doubts which assailed my mind, who are anxious as I was anxious, who have no parti pris, and no other motive than to do what is best for our own country, for India and the Empire? It is in that hope that I write.

From the confused controversy which has raged round the form of the future Government of India, two major issues stand out clearly:

1. Shall there be any responsibility at the Centre?
2. Shall Law and Order be among the subjects entrusted to the future Governments of the autonomous Provinces?

There are other questions the importance of which I should be the last to deny. Such are the rights and interests of the members of the great Services whose incorruptibility and single-minded devotion to duty are among the proudest traditions of our Indian Empire; or the financial stability of the future Indian Government, and the interests of those who have subscribed the loans which raised on Indian security but on the faith of the British Raj, have developed India's resources, provided her communications, and built up her trade and commerce; or yet again, the legitimate interests of that great mass of our own people whose living is dependent on the revival of Indian trade and prosperity.

I am not blind to the importance of these and similar questions. There is not one of them to which the Joint Committee did not give anxious thought, as will appear to anyone who has time to study their Report.

All these issues will reappear in the course of our discussions, but the two major questions must be answered first. To them, therefore, I address myself.

1.—Shall the grant of Autonomy to the Provinces be accompanied by responsibility at the Centre? Or shall change in the Central Government be postponed till we have gained experience of the results of Autonomy in the Provinces?

If I had been asked this question when the Statutory Commission reported, I should have answered as they answered: "The Centre must wait." In the altered circumstances of to-day and with the experience gained in the Committee, I have reached, with greater knowledge and riper judgment, a different conclusion.

WHY HE CHANGED HIS VIEW

It is common ground to every section of opinion, not merely that we cannot go back but that we must go forward. The Conservative minority in the Joint Committee no less than the majority advise the grant of provincial autonomy (though with a difference to which I shall refer later) but they argue that, just because this experiment must be tried in the provinces, it is vital that the Central Government should remain unchanged.

This was my view when I entered the Committee, though I may have felt even then that things had moved too far and too fast for it to be any longer practical policy, but it is my view no longer.

I am convinced that to create eleven autonomous Governments in the provinces whilst leaving the Centre untouched would be of all the possible choices open to us to-day the one which has least prospect of success. I go further, and I add that rather than take that course it would be better to adjourn the whole question, disastrous as such a postponement might well prove.

Consider what it would mean. Politicians (and others, for politicians are very like their fellows in other walks of life) often speak of Public Opinion when in fact they are expressing only their own views, the views of their immediate circle or of some section of their constituents.

If it is difficult to distinguish the true vox populi in this country, it is still more difficult to detect it in India. But one thing is certain; such a solution would satisfy no one in India.

Every politically-minded Indian would regard it as an offence rather than a boon, and the inarticulate or half-articulate masses, in whose name and for whose sake we are bidden to take this course, would find in it neither protection nor hope and would bring to us no effective support.

"AMPLE SCOPE FOR INDIANS"

There is work and ample scope for Indian patriots and reformers in the field allotted to these Provincial Governments if they settle down to the task which is nearest to their hand. There is a career here for Indians as useful and as interesting as any that is open to all but a few Englishmen in the public life of this country. But there is no chance whatever that these Provincial Assemblies will settle down to their proper task so long as we refuse to define the conditions under which a measure of responsibility may be allotted to the Central Legislature.

They will become instead instruments forged by our own hands for the overthrow of the Central Government.

All are in agreement that the Central Government in India should be strong. But what has struck others besides myself in the course of our inquiry is not the strength but the weakness of the present Central Government. Faced with eleven responsible Governments and eleven Representative Assemblies in the Provinces, its authority must be further diminished if it continues unreformed.

It is urged that to grant responsibility at the Centre is to ignore the findings of the Statutory Commission. It is, on the contrary, to carry them to completion.

The Commissioners advised against the grant of responsible government to a purely British-Indian Legislature, but they looked forward to a time when an all-India Federation would be possible and make the grant of responsibility possible. When they wrote, that time seemed far off: to-day, thanks to the decision of the Princes, Federation has become an immediate and practical issue, but a measure of responsibility at the Centre is a condition of their accession.

If we let slip the opportunity, it may not recur: it certainly will not return in so favourable a form.

In all that concerns us most the interests of the Princes of India are the same as ours. Their attachment to the person of the King-Emperor and to the Empire has been proved again and again. The presence of their representatives in the two chambers of the Legislature will be a conservative and stabilising element, which will be further fortified by the recommendations of the Joint Committee in regard to the method of election of the two chambers and the indissolubility of the Upper House.

The Princes complain, not altogether without reason, that the Government of India, desiring the good will and leaning on the support of a purely British-Indian Legislature, has sometimes done less than justice to their claims, and they insist that all questions of paramountcy shall still be dealt with by the Viceroy, acting in his discretion, and not on the advice of his Ministers. No surer guarantee could be found for their loyalty to the British connection.

Are we to throw away this opportunity of gaining their support? Are we to offer India a plan of Government which gains increasing support from week to week, or something which will throw all vocal India into opposition?

To-day we can direct the course of events and lay down the conditions of reform. Is it certain that we shall ab able to do so five or ten years hence? "Wait and see" may enable a Government to weather internal storms; it will never create or save an Empire.

What reason is there to think that in five years' time we shall be in a stronger position than we are to-day? There would be five years of fierce agitation and widespread discontent. We should have lost many friends; should we have gained any new ones? At such a time a policy of drift is the worst policy of all.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAW AND ORDER

2.—Shall responsibility for law and order be transferred to the Provincial Governments?

To preserve order and uphold the law is the primary duty of every Government and the condition of its existence. Surely to create a representative Government and in the same breath to absolve it of all responsibility for the maintenance of order would be a course of action fraught with danger.

India has suffered in the past just because law and order have been too exclusively the affair of the Government and too little the care of the public, and especially of the politicians. Nothing, as was said by Lord Zetland, himself a former Governor of Bengal; would have a more sobering effect on Indian politicians than to make them responsible for the enforcement of the law, and nothing would so concentrate their hostility upon the police force as to keep it in the hands of the bureaucracy and withhold it from their charge.

That there are risks in the transfer no one will deny, but the true remedy is not to refuse it, but to make it subject to sufficient and efficient safeguards. This is the course recommended by the Joint Committee. The risks are threefold, and against each provision is made.

The Governor is given a special responsibility for law and order. If in his judgment the responsible Minister fails in his duty, through lack of courage, ill-will or incapacity, the Governor will dismiss him.

If he cannot find a suitable successor he will himself assume responsibility, and will take whatever measures, financial, legislative or administrative, he in his discretion thinks necessary.

It may be urged that before he intervenes the discipline and morale of the police force may have been destroyed by political interference, jobbery or corruption on the part of the Minister. The danger has been foreseen and provision made against it. The principal officers of the force will be recruited by the Secretary of State, and he will be their ultimate Court of Appeal, and appointment to the higher posts will require the Governor's approval, given in his discretion.

INDIAN TERRORISTS

Further, the Joint Committee desired to make certain that the internal organisation and discipline of the police force should continue to be regulated by the Inspector-General, and that both he and the Ministers should be protected from political pressure in this vital part of their duties.

It is provided, therefore, in their Report that the Police Acts themselves, and the rules made under them as far as they effect the organisation and discipline of the police, shall not be altered without the prior consent of the Governor, again acting in his discretion and not controlled by the advice of Ministers.

There remains the problem of terrorism and the special branch of the police which deals with it. The problem concerns particularly at this moment the province of Bengal, but the proposals of the Committee are of general application.

First, statutory provision is proposed to guard the secrecy of the records of the Intelligence Branch, which are not to be disclosed to anyone except such persons in the police force as are selected by the Inspector-General for the work, and such other public officers as the Governor in his discretion may direct.

Secondly, the Central Bureau will be made a part of one of the departments reserved to the Governor-General, its present relationship to the provincial services will continue unchanged, and the Governor-General will have power to direct the Governor of any Province to make good any shortcomings which he may detect in a Provincial Intelligence Service.

GOVERNOR'S POWERS

Lastly, if in spite of these precautions the peace or tranquility of his Province is endangered by the activities of terrorists, the Constitution Act will empower the Governor to take over not only the department of Law and Order, but any department of Government which he thinks necessary, and to create new machinery wherever such is required. In the exercise of these powers he will be responsible only to the Governor-General and Secretary of State.

I have tried to set forth briefly the dangers which the Joint Committee foresaw, and the precautions which they have recommended to guard against them in the two vital points of Responsibility at the Centre and the transfer of Law and Order.

The inquiry has convinced me that it would be dangerous to reject these proposals, and that the safeguards now suggested afford effective security against the risks which I feared.

My hope is that in thus laying bare my own mind I may be of some use to others into whose hands the decision now passes.

FOUR YEARS' DECLINE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION

League Of Nations Prepares International Trade Statistics

In the beginning of November, the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations published a new volume of "International Trade Statistics" analysing the foreign trade in 1931, 1932 and 1933 of sixty-five countries, accounting for 95 per cent of the total world trade. It contains more than 300 tables, which are accompanied by explanatory notes. These data illustrate strikingly the great changes undergone in recent years in the composition and direction of foreign trade, and their effect on the position of individual countries. Detailed, and in most cases comparable, figures indicate for each country its total imports and exports of merchandise, bullion and specie, and the distribution of its trade, both as regards other countries dealt with, and with reference to principal articles and classes of commodities. There are also synoptical tables showing the percentage distribution of each country's imports from and exports to other countries.

This information is the main source from which the Economic Intelligence Service has drawn the material for its recent volume "World Economic Survey, 1933-34", and in particular the chapter on World Trade.

DECLINED CONTINUOUSLY

The section on world trade opens with the sentence: "The total value of world trade, measured in gold currencies, has declined without interruption for over four years". The rate of decline, however, even when measured in gold currencies, "was distinctly less in 1933 than in previous years, and the continued fall in gold value since the middle of 1933 was due to the further depreciation of the principal paper currencies rather than to continuing reduction in quantum."

The "International Trade Statistics" will enable the reader to test the truth of the above conclusions, and of many other comments that are made on the general position of world trade and the special situation of individual continents and countries.

BROADCASTING TO COLONIES

Propaganda In Favour Of British Goods

A letter has been sent by the president of the Federation of British Industries, Lord Herbert Scott, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, on the question of foreign broadcasting to British Colonies.

Lord Herbert Scott points out that many of these Colonies are receiving a greatly improved service of programmes sent out from foreign countries in the language of the majority of the inhabitants, particularly in East and West Africa, the Lavant, and the British West Indies. These programmes are understood to be of excellent quality and undoubtedly act as a subtle form of propaganda from which British interests are bound to suffer unless adequate counter-measures are taken by His Majesty's Government.

The federation asks what steps His Majesty's Government propose to take in order to provide the inhabitants in these Colonies with an equally good broadcasting service from British sources.
—"The Times."

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"RE-DISTRIBUTE PORTFOLIOS OF VICEROY'S CABINET

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Out of the 14 resolutions discussed at the meeting of the Associated Chambers, of which one was withdrawn and consideration of another was postponed, 12 were carried, several of them with amendments.

All the Chambers of Commerce were represented at the meeting, which continued till 6 this evening.

BASIS OF ASSESSMENT.

Among the resolutions adopted were, the first introduced by the Bombay Chamber, which urged uniformity of the basis of assessment in all the British Indian ports and all maritime Indian States.

The second resolution recommended that increase in the import duty on foreign coal entering India should be introduced immediately.

The third resolution introduced by the Madras Chamber recommended a close examination of railway goods tariffs so as to obtain closer co-ordination on various railway systems.

The subject-matter of the other resolutions formed: Immediate removal of 15 per cent. surcharge on coal freight; restriction of powers of the Railway Board; abolition of 25 per cent. surcharge on income-tax and supertax; appointment of a staff of experts on economic matters; commercial treaties and carriage of parcels by air-mail from air-ports in India.

MEMBER FOR COMMUNICATION

urged that early steps be adopted.

A very important resolution to re-distribute the portfolios of the Viceroy's Executive Council in order to provide a Member for Communications, while another urged taking of steps to recommend broadcast of cotton prices in New York and Bombay from the Bombay Station.

A resolution that was withdrawn related to Excise Tax on the sales of liquor to public outside Bengal while one more resolution that was postponed referred to the agricultural indebtedness.

A resolution put forward by the Bengal Chamber regarding the separation of Burma will be considered to-morrow.—A.P.

GONDAL MAHARAJA'S JUBILEE BOONS

Remits One Year's Land Revenue

Primary and Secondary Education to be made entirely free.

Full remission of one year's Land-revenue to cultivators, representing a total sum of about fifty lakhs.

Remission of old debts of subjects to the State to the extent of five lakhs.

Release of prisoners.

Increased annual grants to Pinjarapoles.

Rs. 50,000 for feeding cattle in year 1935.

Preservation of animal life on the 25th August every year.

These are the most notable among fifteen boons granted by the Maharaja Shri Bhagvatsinhji of Gondal to his subjects on Thursday when he was presented with a golden casket by his people.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

Malaviya To Preside

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

Pandit Malaviya, to-day accepted the presidentship of All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to be held in Indore during the Easter holidays.

A deputation consisting of Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A., F.R.A.S., retired Deputy Prime Minister of Indore, and the Working Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Secretaries of the Sammelan came to Panditji by appointment, just before his departure to Benares. He consented to preside.—United Press.

RAJPIPLA STATE MAGISTRATE DEAD

RAJPIPLA, Dec. 16.
(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. Lallubhai Ramchandra, Magistrate of Jhagadia, Rajpipla State passed off at the age of 70 at Rajpipla of pneumonia. The deceased was in the State Service for over half a century and was loved and respected by the public and State officials.

RENOMINATION OF DR. F. X. DeSOUZA URGED

LAHORE, Dec. 16.

A statement to the Press by Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram, honorary general secretary of the All-India Council of Indian Christians, says that the Council has sent a letter to His Excellency the Viceroy requesting that Dr. F. X. De Souza be renominated to the Legislative Assembly to represent the Indian Christian community.

On former occasions, the statement adds, the All-India Council of Indian Christians, whose membership is mainly derived from Protestants, generally confined its selection to a Protestant, while Roman Catholic associations put forward Catholic names. This year almost by a unanimous vote the Council has decided to support the candidature of Dr. De Souza.

Mrs. Randolph Lycett, formerly Miss Joan Austin, sister of Mr. "Bunny" Austin, has joined the ranks of lawn tennis professionals.

Rai Saheb Girdharlal D Mehta Assistant Traffic Superintendent and Publicity Officer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, who is retiring from the B.B. and C.I. Railway services, consequent on his appointment as the Manager and Traffic Superintendent of Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway.

Santa-Cruz Reception To Rai Saheb G. D. Mehta

The residents of Santa Cruz presented an address to Rai Saheb Girdharlal D. Mehta on the eve of his departure to Jamnagar as Manager in Chief of Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway on Sunday last. A grand farewell party was also arranged.

Messrs. Manker and Baxi read out the address enumerating the varied public activities and services of Rai Saheb Mehta and a special reference to his services in the educational and co-operative fields.

The Rai Saheb in a short reply thanked the people for their regard and said that he has done nothing more than his duties as a man and an officer of the Railway. He will always be ready to do anything he can for the public wherever he goes.

TRIBUTE TO SIR SAMUEL HOARE

(Continued from page 18).

India, had secured the maximum agreement obtainable in both the countries. He paid tribute to the part taken by Sir Samuel Hoare, and said it was largely due to his arguments and authority that he agreed with the majority.

Lord Lytton urged the need for dispelling uncertainty regarding the future felt by those who co-operated with the British, and referred in this connection to the argument that the attitude of the Congress showed that India was not satisfied. He said that the Government of India was far more representative of India as a whole than the Congress politicians.

Government of India he said, was able to speak in the name of the officials of the army, police and princes fighting in the regiments, and both for Muslims and Hindus, whereas the Congress politicians could not even speak on the behalf of one of the great Indian communities.

He said: "When I speak of the Indian opinion, I am thinking of those on whose co-operation I had to rely, and on whose co-operation the future Governors and Viceroys have to rely. If Lord Salisbury's amendment were carried, men who have in the past co-operated with us, will be profoundly discouraged. The passage of Government resolution will put new heart into them, strengthen their hands and enable them to feel that the place they always had in the British system was justified.

The Earl of Howe, supporting Lord Salisbury, criticised a number of features of Government's scheme, and expressed particular anxiety at the economic position.

The Labourite Baron Faringdon criticised Lord Carson's pronouncement, and pointed out that there have been hot disputes in Britain whether banners should be hung in churches and other matters of ritual. He urged the declaration of the Dominion Status as objective should be included in the Constitution, stating that the assurances to that effect were given by various statesmen and Governments. He criticised the representation of landlords, and said greatest opposition to advance probably came from those who feared the loss of trade, but Britain would not retain any trade unless her pledges were quickly implemented.

The Duke of Atholl, speaking after the Earl of Howe and Lord Faringdon, supported Lord Salisbury. He declined to give Government a blank cheque on matter of transcendant importance.

Referring to the attitude of the Princes, he accepted the Viceroy's denial that pressure was exerted, but argued that inducements were held out, and in this connection dealt at length with the question of the retrocession of the civil station at Bangalore.

The Debate will conclude to-morrow.

DARING OUTRAGES AT LUCKNOW

Thieves Attack College Principal And Rob Him Of Rs. 500

LUCKNOW, Dec. 16.

Mr Joardar, officiating Principal of the Lucknow Christian College, was the victim of a daring robbery by three persons who surprised him in his drawing room, forced the keys out of his pocket and robbed him of a sum of Rs. 500 in currency notes, says the Lucknow correspondent of "The Statesman."

Mr. Joardar was sitting before the fireplace, absorbed in a book, when he heard a knock at his door. On opening the door he was confronted by a total stranger in flannels and red blazer. Presuming him to be a caller, Mr. Joardar extended his hand to him but the man instead sprang at his throat and over-powered him. This man was joined by two others, one with a beard and between them the three gagged, blindfolded and bound Mr. Joardar, took the keys and proceeded to ransack the house.

The sound of the struggle attracted the attention of another member of the college hostel who failed to make an entrance because the door had been looked from inside. He rushed back but before he could bring help the intruders had made good their escape.

Another Outrage.

Yet another report of a daring dacoity comes from village Alamnagar, about 15 miles from Lucknow.

During a raid on the house of a wealthy Brahmin on Thursday night, the dacoits, who numbered about 25, shot dead one villager and severely wounded another.

The dacoits were heavily armed with guns and revolvers and after overpowering all the inmates of the house, proceeded to torture the nephew of the owner of the house in order to extort from him the secret of the place where they had hoarded their cash. On their failure to make their victim speak, they ransacked the entire house and collected all that they could lay their hands on.

It was while departing that the dacoits were challenged by two villagers at whom they fired point blank.

Ceylon's New Archaeological Commissioner

COLOMBO, December 18.

A retired Officer of the Indian Archaeological Department, Dr. A. G. Mackay, M.A.D.LITT., Ph.D., has been recommended by the Executive Committee of Education to the vacant post of Archaeological Commissioner of Ceylon. The subject of the appointment was considered at a meeting of the Executive Committee held here recently.

Neither of the two Indians whom the Committee had in view could not be persuaded to take up the appointment. Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahani, the retired head of the Indian Archaeological Department refused to accept it, due to ill-health, and the other Mr. Hirananda Sastri, the retired Epigraphist for All-India, had accepted the post of State Archaeologist for Baroda. —United Press.

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BRIDGE OVER RIVER SEVOKE

SILIGURI, Dec. 15.

The Government of Bengal (Public Works Department) have started the construction of a bridge over the river Sevoke near Sevoke, on the D. H. Railway.

The bridge is being made of ferro-concrete and, when completed, will be of great use to motorists to Kalimpong, especially during the rains.—A. P.

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Matinee on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

AT

Roxy

TALKIES

GIRGAUM, OPERA HOUSE.

THE EDWARD

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAST THREE DAYS LAST

LAUREL and HARDY
AS HENPECKED HUSBANDS
IN
SONS OF THE DESERT

NEXT SATURDAY
SENSATION OF TWO CONTINENTS
ANNA STEN
IN
CIRCUS OF SIN
ALSO
KRAKATOA
AND
BIG BAD WOLF

SUCCESS

depends on the merit of Pictures
The Glorious Success of
Capital Sound Pictures'
Stunt Supreme

Flashing Sword

Full of
MYSTERY— STUNTS— THRILLS
Featuring:—
KANTA— CHONKAR— S. USMAN
Shown At
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
At 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
RUNNING FOR 2ND WEEK

A Labour View On The J. P. C. Report

"Keen Anxiety To Allay Suspicions And Tepid Desire To Win Goodwill Of Indian People"

As an instalment of the substance of self-government the Indian peoples should receive the proposals of the Joint Select Committee with respect, but not with enthusiasm. Considered as a final settlement of the Indian problem, the report is disappointing and unacceptable. And, except in regard to a few important but not vital matters, the proposals have the appearance of finality.

Let me first of all acknowledge and welcome the advance towards self-government which is indicated. If Parliament embodies in a new Constitution Act the positive proposals of the Report, India will enjoy a measure of self-government far wider than any that she has hitherto known. The suggested plan includes provisions for the establishment in eleven British Indian Provinces of responsible Ministries which will control all provincial subjects, including the vexed yet essential question of Law and Order; it provides for an All-India Federation, to which these "self-governing" provinces will be attached; it defines the respective responsibilities of the Central and Provincial Legislatures; it resists the temptation to postpone advance at the Centre until the provinces have satisfied the sceptics that they can govern; it attempts to provide for the adequate protection of minorities, for the special representation of women and labour, and it increases the electorate to about 14 per cent of the population. The proposals of the Committee therefore represent a definite and not inconsiderable step forward.

Inasmuch as the Report of the Select Committee advises these desirable extensions of local government in India, it may be asked why the four representatives of Labour who served on the Committee voted against its acceptance. The experiences, the arguments, and the frustrations encountered in nearly twenty months of anxious and exacting toil cannot be described in the scope of one short article, and I must therefore confine myself to indicating a few of the special difficulties with which the Labour members were faced.

GRUDGING ACCEPTANCE.

As a body charged with duties of unexampled importance, the Committee was massive in the wealth of its experience, and commanding in its personnel. Its members, gravely conscious of the responsibility which rested upon them, were constant in their attendance, and their devotion to their high duties exceeded anything that I had previously seen in British public life. The Labour members were, however, unable to agree with all the conclusions reached. Too often, or so it seemed to them, concessions of self-government were grudgingly accepted, and some of the precautions with which they are accompanied were either unnecessary or overelaborated.

The Labour members regarded the proposals for the special representation of labour and women as altogether inadequate; they did not agree with the proposal to establish Second Chambers, and they were quite unable to give their approval to a Report which failed to honour the many solemn promises to India that her future constitutional status should be equal with those of the other British Dominions. They were, moreover grievously disappointed that the proposed new constitution would not "as far as possible, contain within itself provision for its own development." They found the Report unacceptable because it reduced still further the restricted measure of self-government which the White Paper had proposed, and they were continuously conscious that when modifications in the terms of that document were made, they almost invariably withheld something that had previously been thought desirable.

ALLAYING SUSPICIONS.

There is evidence throughout the Report of a keen desire to allay the suspicions, prejudices and fears of British politicians, and at most a tepid desire to win, by generous concession and healing phrase, the goodwill of the Indian people. Like all attempts to please both sides to a controversy, the Report does not satisfy Mr. Churchill on the one side nor India on the other.

A further valid criticism of the Report is that it appears to regard India as presenting a series of unchanging problems, whereas the economic, social, political and cultural conditions in that country are changing so quickly that there is a real danger that many of the proposals of the Committee will be out of date before they become operative. The failure to provide for natural constitutional development in India without further legislation means that the essential substance of Indian goodwill is sacrificed, for the illusive shadow of British political support. The almost certain result of this unfortunate choice will be that in the future, as in the past, the mind of India will be concerned with political questions rather than with the social and economic issues which constitute her most urgent problem.

GOVERNORS' WIDE POWERS.

These criticisms may be strengthened by the reminder that the parliamentary system conceded will be modified by the wide powers to be exercised by the Governors, who, on specified subjects may ignore the advice of their Ministers, pass Ordinances and Acts without the consent of the Legislatures, take over and administer the departments of the provincial governments. Thus, the extent to which India will possess self-government will depend upon whether these powers are used or otherwise.

In the draft alternative to the Report which the Labour members submitted to the Committee, special emphasis was placed upon the need for the adequate political representation of the Indian workers, on the ground that "in India, as in most parts of the world, the masses of the people are the prey of economic exploitation. A change in the Constitution, which would put the Indian rural population and the urban wage-earners at the mercy of a politically dominant section in possession of economic power, might very well intensify the very evils we desire to see eradicated.....we feel, therefore, that the British people cannot discharge their responsibility to the peoples of India unless....provision is made for the ultimate attainment of political power by the masses."

The Labour members on the Committee agreed that precautions against administrative breakdown were advisable and indeed unavoidable, and they were convinced that had the Indian peoples been assured that the present proposals were intended only as a considerable step towards the Dominion Status which they had been promised, they would have accepted without hesitation or complaint the suggested safeguards.

UNITE IN COMMON AIM.

What should be the final attitude of the political thinkers of India to the reforms now suggested? In my opinion they should not be accepted as satisfactory, nor rejected as impossible. In the final paragraph of the introduction to the alternative draft Report which they submitted for the acceptance of the Committee, the Labour members appealed to the peoples of India "to unite in a common aim to make the new Constitution, productive of ordered freedom and social justice for all." The fact that Dominon Status has not been conceded in this Report does not mean that the ideal must be abandoned. Nations grow, conditions change, political parties rise and pass away, and the disappointments of one generation often become the proud achievements of the next.—Lord Snell in the "Spectator."

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IN
"THE PRIVATE LIFE OF HENRY VIII"

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AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, Near Italian Restaurant of Household furniture, His Master Voice Gramophone, Singer Machine, Godrej Steel Cabinet, Godrej safe, Tilting suits, Wardrobes Royal portable typewriter, Remington typewriter, American book case, Harmonium, Musical box, Glassware etc., Property of an European gentleman and others.

WELLINGTON

NEXT SATURDAY

A MIGHTY MONUMENTAL LONDON FILMS SUPER-PRODUCTION
"THE PRIVATE LIFE OF DON JUAN"

A Romantic tale of Love and intrigue with ample scope for simple fun and gentle satire, with the redoubtable

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

as Don Juan returned alive after he was thought dead and buried.

GORGEOUS SPLENDOUR— MAGNIFICENT POMP— THRILLING SWORD DUELS—

"All for my lady's sweet-smile!" A memorable picture that will create tremendous interest in Bombay.

There will be Three shows every day from Saturday at: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m.

PLANS OPEN.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION

16th Session To Be Held At Poona On Dec. 27, 28

The sixteenth session of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held at Poona on December 27, 28 and 29. The place selected for the meetings of the session is the Gokhale Hall.

The session will open at 3 p.m. on the 27th instant. The 28th will be devoted to the deliberations of the Subjects Committee. There will be a public session on the 29th instant. It will commence at 12 noon.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, Vice-President, Servants of India Society, has been elected President of the session.

Delegates to the session will be lodged in 'pucca' buildings; but they are requested to bring with them plenty of warm clothing, as Poona during Christmas is very cold. The boarding and lodging charges for those living in Indian style will be Rs. 2 per day. Delegates living in European style will be lodged in one of the hotels catering for Europeans, and the daily charges will be Rs. 9 per head in their case.

Constituent bodies are requested to proceed with the election of delegates without delay and to intimate to the Reception Committee the number of delegates for whose boarding and lodging the Reception Committee would be expected to provide. It should also be stated how many of these would be living in Indian and how many in European style. This information may, it is requested, be conveyed to the Reception Committee, as soon as possible, in order to facilitate its work.

Constituent bodies should also send to the Reception Committee at an early date their suggestions as to the subjects they desire to be brought up for discussion before the Subjects Committee. These should reach the Reception Committee by the 22nd of December 1934 at the latest and should, whenever possible, be accompanied by drafts of the resolutions it is intended to propose. All such information will be taken into consideration by the special sub-committee appointed by the Reception Committee for the purpose of drafting resolutions for submission to the Subjects Committee.

A meeting of the Justice Democratic Party will be held at Madras on December 30 at 1 p.m. to discuss the policy of the Party having regard to the present situation as viewed from the recent elections and also to discuss the J.P.C. Report.

RETROGRADE DOCUMENT

Prof. Mukherjee Condemns J. P. C. Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

VIZIANAGRAM, December 13.

The 15th anniversary of the Hammic Hostel attached to the local Maharaja's college was celebrated in the premises of the hostel under the presidency of Mr. M. V. Rangayya, Reader in History, Andhra University College, when Prof. H. N. Mukherjee, delivered an address.

In the course of his opening remarks, Mr. Rangayya said that students living in a hostel like that were not making the best use of the facilities which they had, adding that it was possible to look at the question from a purely utilitarian point of view. Many studentts came from distant towns and villages and were put to a good deal of hardship in regard to their housing and boarding. Most of them were compelled to study in ill-lighted and ill-ventilated rooms and were not able to secure wholesome food.

Continuing the speaker said: "A hostel is an institution which is able to guarantee to its inmates good environment and healthy food and well-ventilated rooms. As a matter of fact life in a hostel gives a number of opportunities for them to organise to secure what they want. In regard to the arrangements much latitude is given to them. Under the circumstances it is possibe to develop in them what is called the spirit of corporate life and enable the members thereof to make experiments and adjust themselves to what they consider to be their real requirements."

PROF. MUKHERJEE'S ADDRESS.

In the course of a long address on the "Joint Select Committee" report, Prof. Mukherjee stated: The report was a document of great importance, despite the fact that it was really reactionary to a degree. It would have to be studied by most of those who are interested in the political evolution of India and in the implications which were inherent in the document. He opined that it was a definitely retrograde document, and ought not to be touched even with a pair of tongs by those political parties with any sense of self-respect in them, reiterating the decision of the Congress Working Committee regarding its reactionary and unacceptable nature. He reminded the audience however that both in India and in England frantic efforts were being made to influence public opinion in favour of the report and to create an atmosphere for the acceptance of the New India Bill which would be based upon it, and that was incumbent on the people of India to accept it under any circumstances. Even Lord Snell, continued the speaker, was reported to have said that the proposals contained in the report constitute, "an instalment of the substance of self-government and "a considerable advance under which India will enjoy far wider self-government than hitherto known, but viewed as a final settlement the report is disappointing and unacceptable." The speaker, admitting for all practical purposes that the report constituted a constitutional advance urged that it was neither a dynamic nor a social programme, needed at present by the country.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Proceeding, Prof. Mukherjee said that the provinces where a higher advance was expected were disappointed in so far as control over Law and Order was concerned. The Governors were empowered to exercise their discretion in regard to law and order, whenever they believed that peace and tranquility were in peril and opined that such powers were, to say the least, arbitrary.

"HIGHLY MISCHIEVOUS."

Prof. Mukherji next referred to indirect elections to the central legislature as highly reactionary and the refusal of the J. P. C. Report to recognise the fundamental rights of the people as highly mischievous.

Mr. Rangayya in his presidential remarks endorsed the views in general of the speaker and finally advocated the rejection "in toto" of the Report which in his opinion as well as in the opinion of the Professor was incapable of any modification in view of the wide differences of opinion which existed between the State and the people.

The 36th annual session of the All-India Caur Brahman Mahasabha will be held on the 25th and 26th inst at Outram Square New Delhi under the presidentship of Rai Bahadur Shriman Pandit Banarsi Prasad Mishra.

B. S. N. Co.'s Pleasure Cruises

NOTED FOR THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY RELAXATIONS THAT THEY WANT TO PROVIDE.

PROGRAMME FOR X'MAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

Thursday	Dec. 20.	xxx Moonlight Cruise	8-30 p.m.	—11- 0 p.m.
Saturday	Dec. 22.	xxx Moonlight Cruise	9- 0 p.m.	— Midnight.
Sunday	Dec. 23.	xxx Round Elephanta	3-30 p.m.	— 7-30 p.m.
Sunday	Dec. 23.	x Round "Dufferin"	6-15 p.m.	— 7-30 p.m.
Monday	Dec. 24.	xxx Mandwa	3-30 p.m.	— 7-30 p.m.
Monday	Dec. 24.	x Round "Dufferin"	6-15 p.m.	— 7-30 p.m.
Tuesday	Dec. 25.	xxx Round Elephanta	3-30 p.m.	— 7-30 p.m.
Wednesday	Dec. 26.	xx Rewas	4- 0 p.m.	— 7- 0 p.m.
Wednesday	Dec. 26.	x Round "Dufferin"	6-15 p.m.	— 7-30 p.m.
Saturday	Dec. 29.	xxx Isle of Nahawa	3-30 p.m.	— 7-30 p.m.
Sunday	Dec. 30.	xxx Mandwa	3-30 p.m.	— 7-30 p.m.
Sunday	Dec. 30.	x Round "Dufferin"	6-15 p.m.	—7-30 p.m.
Monday	Dec. 31.	xxxx Round Kennery	4- 0 p.m.	— 7- 0 p.m.
Tuesday	Jan. 1.	xx Round Elephanta	3-30 p.m.	— 7-30 p.m.

Fare per person x Re. 0-12-0; xx Re. 1-2-0; xxx Re. 1-8-0; xxxx Rs. 2-0-0.

CHILDREN UNDER 12 AT HALF RATES.
Music: Drinks and Light Refreshments at Tariff rates.
Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

NOTE:—The cruise for the ISLE OF KENNERY will leave from BALLARD PIER. Tickets will be sold at Ballard Pier at the time of embarkation. PASSENGERS WILL ENTER THROUGH GREEN GATE AND LEAVE THROUGH RED GATE.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

TWO SHOWS DAILY
At 5 p. m. Wednesday, 19th Dec. 1934 At 9-30 p. m.

WITH

MORE THRILLS ..... EXTRA SENSATIONS

Prof. KEELERY'S FAMOUS
"Whiteway Circus"
at Nana Chowk Gowalia Tank Road.

BREATH-TAKING swings on FIVE HORIZONTAL BARS!
DEATH-DEFYING stunts on REVOLVING TRAPEZE!
FEROCIOUS TIGERS showing manners in OPEN RING!
LIONS AT COMMON TABLE with GOATS and SHEEP!
SUPER-CYCLISTS that ROMP, DANCE, JUMP & SKIP!
WONDERFUL DENTAL ACTS!

RARE DANCES RARE DANCES
The Polka Dance, The Ukrain Dance,
THE SPANISH DANCE

EVERY ACT A PERFECT ACT!
EVERY THRILL A SUPER THRILL!
EVERY SHOW A WONDERFUL SHOW!

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR LADIES.
Special Tram arrangement after the show.

A Story of those, who Jazz to the Song of Wealth, Women and Wine!!

"DOLTI NAIYA"

AMBIKA MOVIETONE
Super talkie
featuring:—
BHAGWANDAS, SUNDARI, MIRA, AMRITLAL, SOHONI.
Directed by DRUPAD ROY

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Majestic Cinema
DAILY, at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Commencing the 22nd SATURDAY
IMPERIAL'S SOCIAL SENSATIONAL
"SAMAJ-KI-BHUL"

Vividly portrays the social evils which eat into the vitals of Hinduism.

Featuring:—
DULARI, GAZNAVI, JAMSHEDJI.
ZILLOO, LALITA, SAYED AHMED.
ABDUL and others.

Director: HOMI MASTER.

Imperial Cinema
LAMINGTON ROAD.

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INDIAN PROVIDENT FUNDS SOCIETY,
KARACHI.

	Rs.		Rs.
Claims paid 1933-34:	793,706	Membership exceeds:—	135,000
Reserve Funds:	700,000	Deposit with Government:—	1,00,000
Telegrams: "INDPROFUND"		Deposit with Baroda State:—	25,000

Why worry about the MARRIAGE of your children when we are at your Service. Members have again received TEN TIMES their monthly subscribed amounts for the year ending 31st March 1934.

Splendid Benefits in FAMILY RELIEF FUND and VETERANS CLASSES. Distribution has been over SIXTY TIMES of their paid subscriptions.

OPEN TO ALL CASTE AND CREED.
Monthly Premiums To Suit Both Rich And Poor.
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Wins More Victories and
Lifts Heaviest Weight after taking
PHOSFERINE

INCREASED WILL-POWER AND BETTER APPETITE

The Mighty Young Apollon, Britain's Champion Strong Man, writes :—

"I have tried for myself the great tonic value of Phosferine. It is wonderful how **Phosferine increases strength,** restores the appetite and tones the system, also I find that it builds up will power. Since taking Phosferine I have broken two new records, with my little finger I have lifted overhead 108½ lbs. : and have broken the heavy-weight record press from behind the neck with a lift of 214½ lbs. Such feats as tearing two packs of playing cards, tearing horse shoes apart, bending four 6-in. nails together, lifting 4-cwt. girder with the teeth, and breaking massive steel chains with the fingers are mere child's play to me. Also I am proud of the fact that I have lifted officially the heaviest weight ever lifted by an Englishman, while weighing under 11 st. body weight, the Bar-Bell, weighing just under ¼ ton (551½ lbs.)." *64, Chickenley Lane, Dewsbury, Yorks, England.*

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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

Sexual Weakness	Brain Fag	Sleeplessness	Headache	Neuralgia
Influenza	Gastric Pains	Exhaustion	Sciatica	Anæmia
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	Indigestion	Rheumatism		

Sold by all good chemists and stores, in Liquid and Tablet form, each in three sizes. The larger sizes are more economical.
Proprietors: PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) Ltd., London, England.

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

CALCUTTA ACTIVE BUYER

Scrapping Surplus Spindles

Liverpool, Nov. 28. (By Mail)

A Liverpool firm writes:—

The larger enquiry reported during the past few weeks has continued, and speaking generally manufacturers and spinners are selling their productions though they are not all working full time. Some large speculative purchases have been made during the past few days and more are being talked about, but trade will have to become much more general before the turnover will justify the restarting of idle machinery.

CLOTH

Calcutta has been the most active centre. Dhooties and various kinds of sarries and light bleading cloths and fancies have all been bought and there is more offering at impracticable rates. Heavier goods have been booked very sparingly. Karachi has given out a number of orders for medium and fine mulls, jaconnets and nainsooks and has also made occasional purchases of prints and voiles. Bombay and Madras have picked up a few dhooties, light whites and fancies and a quiet and steady business in dyed goods, prints and fancies has been fixed up for Amritsar and Cawnpore.

Demand from Shanghai and Hong Kong has been feeble, only insignificant lots of coloured stripe poplins and brocades, lenos and fancies having been booked. Minor sales of lawns and cambrics have been reported for Rangoon and a quiet business in fine mulls, white shirtings and fancies has been put through for Singapore and the Straits Settlement.

The demand from South America has been led by the Argentine. Columbia and Chile. Large quantities of split printers and warp satins poplins and dyed goods have been enquired for, and a fairly brisk business has been arranged but prices have been cut. Scandanavian markets have given out several contracts for piece dyed and printed goods and have made occasional important purchases of grey cloth for finishing Turkey and Greece have shown a keener interest in printing and finishing styles and there has been demand from West Africa for special prints, heavy bleaching goods and fancies.

YARN

Complaints are again being heard of price cutting particularly in the Egyptian section; some good weight of dhootie Yarn has been sold while other sections have just about sold their production.

As many people are still rather hazy about the scheme of The Master Spinners' Federation for scrapping surplus spindles the following information might be of interest:—

It is proposed that 10,000,000 spindles should be scrapped or sealed. This would be done by the payment of 5 per spindle. The sum required therefore would be £2,500,000, of which £500,000 would be recoverable as scrap value. The remaining £2,000,000 would be raised by a loan to be paid off in 15 years. The money would be raised by a levy on the remaining 30,000,000 spindles amounting to £180,000 a year. The annual levy for an American mill of a 100,000 spindles would be a maximum of £637, and for an Egyptian mill the maximum of £511 per mill of 100,000 spindles. Before the industry is committed to a compulsory scheme on these lines, it will be necessary to ascertain whether a sufficient number of spindles will be offered.

The ballot on this scheme should have been complete on the 10th November, but the time for replies has been extended. There is a good deal of doubt in the trade as to whether the necessary support for the proposals will be forthcoming.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 17

December 58—1/2d
March 60 1/4—1 3/8d
May 62 3/4—1 1/4d
July 64 1/8—1 1/8d

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 18th December 1934. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,82,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-10-0 received approximately 78 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs 1-7-9 per annum.

Tenders for three months' Bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Wednesday, the 2nd January 1935. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 4th January 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 19th to Saturday the 29th December 1934 at Rs. 99-10-6 per cent. subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 12th to the 17th December 1934 amounted to Rs. 25,000.

REMITTANCES TO HOME TREASURY

(in pounds sterling)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 15th December 1934 1,151,000; from 1st April to the 15th December 1934 22,231,000

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England from 1st April to the 15th December 1934 —2,250,000.

Total during the week ending the 15th December 1934 1,151,000; from 1st April to the 15th December 1934 20,731,000

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN KASHMIR

Fresh Western Disturbance Sets In

POONA, Dec. 18.

The low pressure area over Kashmir had been accentuated by the advance of yesterday's fresh western disturbance. Rainfall has been widespread in Kashmir and along and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills, while scattered light showers have occurred along the Northwest Frontier and in Sind.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mussoorie one inch; Dehra Dun a quarter; Dalhousie two; Sonamarg a half and Simla, Dharampore, Murree, Ambala, Ludhiana, Srinagar, Dras and Karachi a quarter each.

FORECAST:

Local falls of rain will occur along the Western Himalayas, and scattered light showers in West United Provinces and Northeast Rajputana.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18-12-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +0.12 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.8 degrees 0.5 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.9 degrees 1.7 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 76 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 99 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 10 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 7

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 5320 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba observatory at 21h. 35m. (I.S.T.) on Monday the 17th December 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, Dec. 18.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.00 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LONDON STERLING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 18

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord.	£3. 2.0
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	0.10.9
Turner and Newall	2.10.3.
Associated Electric Industries	1. 4.9
Attock Oil	0 9.0
Associated Portland Cement	2. 0.0
Electric Supply Corporation	2 17. 0.
Goregum Gold Mining Preferred	0.16.6
Beira Railways	0 15.6
County of London Elec Supply Ord.	2.16.3
Marconi International Marine	1.14.0.
Calendar's Cable and Constn Co.	3. 6.0.
General Electric Ord.	2 10.3
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 6.3
L. M. Land S. Rly. 4 per cent G'tee Prgt	85 0.0.
International Rlys of C. America	dol.5.00
Malayalam Plantations	1.15.3
British Burma Petroleum	0. 5.3.
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1.10.6
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1. 0.6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 9.0.
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0. 2.4½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 9.5.48% p.a

Market steady but business restricted.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Dec 17

March 1.83 plus 02
May 1.83 plus 02
July 1.86 plus 01
September 1.90 plus 01

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Dec 18

Khandesh	1,539 bales.
Central India	60 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	508 bales.
Hyderabad Gaorani	230 bales.
Berar	1,469 bales.
Central Provinces	683 bales.
Dhollera	1,137 bales.
Sind-Punjab	1,651 bales.
Broach	182 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	722 bales.
Western-Northerns	86 bales.
Persians	151 bales.
Egyptians	281 bales.
Comilla, Burmah and other ports	3 bales.
Total cotton	8,112 bales.
Wheat	3,405 cwts.
Linseed	1,677 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	924 cwts.
Gingellyseed	830 cwts.
Poppyseed	142 cwts.
Groundnuts	14,442 cwts.
Castorseed	233 cwts.
Rice	30,403 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,822 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,467 cwts.
Mowraseed	23 cwts.
Gram	268 cwts.
Jowar	2,620 cwts.
Barley	284 cwts.
Bajree	797 cwts.
Coal	2,129 tons.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

S S Sonnenfels from Hamburg, Agents, Messrs. Lionel Edward & Co.

The following vessel has obtained Port Clearance:—

S S Kohinoor, Agents, T M & Co., Capt. J. Muray for Calcutta, same bottom cargo.

The following vessels have entered for loading:—

S S Dalgoma (C C & Co.) for Red Sea Port.

S S Skuld (F F C) for Europe & American Ports.

S S Tokiwa Maru (N Y K) for China and Japan ports.

S S Col di Lana for Geneva, Agent, Lloyd Triestino.

S S Arabia for Alexandra L T Co.

S S Simaloor (T M & Co.) for Polembong.

S S Sonnenfels (L E & Co.) for Hamburg.

CAWNPORE SUGAR

Cawnpore, Dec 15.

Marhowrah	8 3 0
Pachrukhi	8 0 0
Pertabpur	8 0 0
Sariyan	8 6 0
Ghughly	7 13 0
Basti	8 2 0
Ramkhetan	7 14 0
Luxmigunj	7 14 0
Padrauna	7 13 0
Diamond	7 14 0
Siswa Bazar	7 14 0
Nawabgunj	8 0 0
Savan (Indian)	7 12 0
Khadda	7 12 0
Harinagar	7 15 0
Motipore	8 2 0
Khatkuiyan	7 13 0
Sitalpur	8 2 0
Captainguni	7 14 0
Hatiua	7 14 0
Chitauni	7 14 0
Tomkohi AA	7 11 0
Harkwa	7 15 0
Behta	8 2 0
Rhotas	8 6 0
Cawnpore	8 7 0

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 17

December 0.98 3/4—1 1/8c
May 0.99—1 7/8c
July 0.93—1 3/4c

GOLD RESERVES FLUCTUATE

Marked Increase In France And U. S. A.

The League of Nation's Monthly Bulletin of Statistics No. 10, which has just been published gives in addition to the usual tables, some information as to the movement of world trade the control of exchanges and currencies and the gold reserves in a large number of countries.

In July 1934 the value of world trade, in former gold dollars had reached the lowest point since 1929. In August there was a slight improvement of a seasonal character, but the value of imports was still 3 per cent and that of exports 6 per cent lower than in August 1933.

CONTROL OF EXCHANGE

Since the beginning of 1934 four more States (Honduras, Italy Cuba and China) have established an official control of foreign exchange transactions. Such restrictions are now in force in more than thirty countries: but in nine of these they have been considerably reduced especially in the United States and in Austria, but also in Argentine, Brazil Chile Colombia Ecuador, Nicaragua and Yugoslavia.

The stocks of gold in the hands of central banks or Governments, to cover their note issue hardly varied between June and September 1934 in most countries. The total reserves in more than fifty countries has increased by 210,000,000 former gold dollars. The increase is most marked in France (107,000,000) U S A (72,000,000); Switzerland (33,000,000 and the Netherlands (9,000,000). There is a diminution in Italy (13,000,000) and the Union of South Africa (11,000,000).

FINANCES TO INDUSTRIES

U. P. Committee To Issue Questionnaire

LUCKNOW, Dec. 17.

The first preliminary meeting of the Industrial Finance Committee appointed by the U. P. Government to enquire into the question of giving financial aid to Industries and consider "inter alia" recommendations of the Industries Re-organisation Committee on the subject was held this morning.

The Committee after general discussion on the scope and method of enquiry, decided to issue a questionnaire to Chambers of Commerce, Banks, Joint Stock Companies and some prominent industrialists in the Province.

The Committee will have informal talk with some officials connected with the Industries and Finance Departments to-morrow when its present sittings will be concluded. The next meeting takes place sometime in the middle of January when evidence will be taken.—A. P.

"GOODWILL" MISSION'S RETURN FROM TIBET

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

The "Goodwill" Mission which the Republican Government of China sent to Tibet returned to Calcutta to-day. Dr. J. L. Tsinghai Councillor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Central Government, China, a member of the Mission, interviewed said it was not true that the object of the Mission had not been achieved.—A. P.

Amritsar Congress Factions Unite

AMRITSAR, Dec. 18.

An agreement has at last been reached between the two factions of the Local Congress Committee.

A meeting of the prominent workers of the two factions was held here, under the presidentship of Bawa Gurdas Ram, and a settlement of the differences having been arrived at, a committee consisting of Dr. Sant Ram Seth and Hakim Ahmed Hussan was formed to prepare a list of the members of the Executive Committee —United Press.

Caterpillar Pest Havoc

COLOMBO, December 18.

A very serious caterpillar pest which has broken out in the North Western and North Central Provinces of Ceylon is doing great harm to paddy plants and other vegetation of all sorts. Weeds and tender cocoanut plants in the path of the advancing swarm are also being devoured by the insects.

The abnormal weather conditions this year have been favourable to the development of the pest.

This is the second outbreak during 1934.—United Press.

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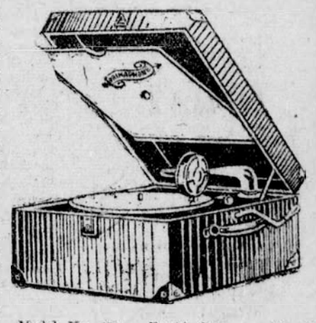

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FOREIGN AND JAPANESE SELLING IN COTTON

Local Realising In Liverpool Market

TRADE ABSORBS HEDGE-SELLING AGAINST AMERICANS

Professional Operators Holding Aloof

Bombay, Dec. 18.

On Monday the New York cotton futures mraket was somewhat more quiet and values have scored a decline of 5 cents per bale. There has been but little alteration in the situation which has been ruling for some time past, but the factors shaping the course of cotton prices have lately increased their influence. It is generally believed that the Bankhead Bill will be kept in force for the next season with acreage restriction and ginning control sections.

DEMAND FOR AMERICANS.

Firmness of outside growths and slight improvement in the dry goods trade, brought buying of American cotton. Strength of outside growths and firm basis rendered Americans more attractive and there was a stimulating demand but in turn every rise influenced increased southern hedge selling and the steady tone was maintained. Prices are fluctuating within a narrow range and professional operators are not inclined to enter the market. However with the turn of the year and in view of approaching session of the Congress next month there may be somewhat better demand but unless the general situation is more clarified there is no prospect for any sustained rise.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton futures market was easy in the absence of any important buying and also by foreign selling and Japanese selling.

SCATTERED BUYING.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with May 12.57. There was scattered buying during the first hour and prices advanced 3 points from the opening level, May delivery being quoted 12.60 which was the highest level for the day.

INCREASED SELLING.

As soon as buying orders were executed there appeared foreign long liquidation which checked the rise and the demand was easily satisfied. Later on selling orders from Japan was responsible for a steady decline in prices and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 6 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 10 points at 12.70 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with a marked absence of any buying. Prices declined under scattered selling and the market closed at a net decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices were also 3 points lower at 12.74c. per lb.

NO BIG CHANGE.

The general situation continues unchanged and in the absence of any improvement in the textile industry mills are buying only their immediate needs and pool cotton is offered on all advances. It is true that the offerings are easily absorbed but we believe the demand and supply is equally balanced at present and we do not look for any runaway market.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Monday at a decline of 3 points with May 6.74. There was local realising in sympathy with poor Egyptian. There was some hedge selling of American cotton which was absorbed by trade otherwise the market was quiet and featureless. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 2 points and the market closed at a net decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 7 12d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was steady with a moderate enquiry and closed unchanged. At the close January was 5.46, March 5 45 and May 5.45.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy on increased selling sakels futures closed at a decline of 13 to 3 points and uppers futures were 8 to 2 points down.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak on heavy selling Sakels futures declined 21 to 16 points and Ashmouni futures lost 6 points.

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Business in this contract has again been on an active scale during the past week and with Alexandria continuing to send through good reports values, with the exception of one or two minor technical reactions, have worked steadily upwards. Throughout the week the market has enlisted increasing speculative supnort but the position under this heading is far from unwieldy as advances constantly run into profit-taking. Trade interests have again steadily absorbed contracts and Manchester reports have indicated a better demand for fine qualities on two or three occasions since we last wrote.

The technical strength of the contract continues to be demonstrated by the action of near positions. The current option commands a premium of 17 over January and the latter month is beginning to develop strength as compared with March and May. The inference from this is that holders of stocks, owing to the prevailing uncertainty, are already putting their hedges forward. Whether we are in for a season of substantial discounts or not will only be ascertainable in January when the staple position will have to be clarified by the non-acceptance or otherwise of new crop tenders. In the meantime, the only definite contract cottons consist of old crop Sakels and Sodan Sakels. Regarding the former, the supply is limited with the trade keen buyers at well above official quotations. Stocks of the latter are plentiful at the moment but should shortly attract a good demand, especially as many shipments of the Egyptian variety have latterly been rejected and must be replaced from other sources.

A further rise in values appear probable, but should March attain the ninepenny level we advise caution. In recent year a parity of 200 to 225 points over American has checked consumption, and whilst this season may be an exception, we would prefer to have more direct evidence on this point before expressing a confident opinion regarding the later establishment of a wider premium.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—The South is offering freely. Market held in check owing to demand well sustained. Good buyers at any decline.

Liverpool.—Very good undertone. Bullish. Now it seems probable U. S. will support new crop with loan if so bullish new crops also.

New York.—Scattered liquidation and small Southern selling. Trade best buyers.

New York.—Market affected unfavourably by decline in grains. Spot market shows no improvement in demand.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—

Price-fixing absorb further liquidation and southern selling. Industrial outlook is much better. We favour buying.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:

Japanese liquidation and the weakness of grains were mainly responsible for the small set-back.

Year-end remittances have caused a slight appreciation in the dollar but no major movement is anticipated.

Wheat.—The Australian official estimate is 16,260,000 quarters against 21,915,000 in 1933. The French Govt: having approved of a bill to prevent over-production and limiting the current acreage in addition to purchases of surplus stocks, the Govt. guaranteed higher price to the farmers should eventually prove effective.

With the substantial improvement in the World's statistical position and the Budapest International agreement restricting current production, we consider present prices in Liverpool very attractive.

Copper.—The fixation of an International conference in New York during January for the consideration of restrictions over production is causing a better demand particularly from Germany. With reduced World's stocks especially in U. S. A the prospects of an International agreement seem brighter.

Silver.—On rumours of probable changes in the import duty in the forthcoming Indian Budget estimates heavy speculative realising has resulted in a sharp set-back here as well as in London. The prospects of the Indian Budget seem favourable but there is little likelihood of any change in tariffs as any probable surplus would be required to restore the salary cuts and some amelioration to the trade in super-tax.

In U. S. A. Senator Wheeler has already tabled a new Bill for consideration next month with a view to forcing the Administration to speed up their purchases and issue more certificates with the object of forcing large funds into trade channels.

Senator Wheeler believes this bimetallism should lead to an early agreement over International debts and exchanges.

N. Y. May Highest (10-30 a.m.)	12.60+.01
N. Y. May Lowest (1-28 p.m.)	12.53—.06
Liverpool May Highest (2-45 p.m.)	6.76—.01
Liverpool May Lowest (10-1 a.m.)	6.74—.03

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service.

America: Cloths quieter, but sales equal output: Prices generally higher; stocks smallest some time; Mills tightly sold through December, some through January; activity around November rate. England: Cloth inquiry maintained, but turnover only moderate, yarns in improved request. France: Still losing ground. Rest of Continent about stationary.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York:

Market affected unfavourably by decline in grains. Spot market shows no improvement in demand.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 17

January 1935	12.43
March 1935	12.52
May 1935	12.53
July 1935	12.51
October 1935	12.33
Middling Spot	12.70

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 17

December 1934	12.43
January 1935	12.44
March 1935	12.54
Middling Spot	12.74

NEW YORK.

New York Dec. 17

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
January 1935	12.50
March 1935	12.60
May 1935	12.60
New York Noon Call—	
January 1935	12.48
March 1935	12.58
May 1935	12.57

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Dec. 17.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	4
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	53
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	26
Columbia Gas	8
American Tel. and Tel.	106
Western Union Telg.	33 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	21 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	14
National Distillers	27
Canadian Pacific	12
United States Steel	37 1/2
American Smelting	37
Int. Nickel of Canada	22 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 1/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	44
General Motors	31 1/2
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N. J.	41
Socony	14
Chase Bank	22 1/4
National City Bank	20 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	330
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	32
National Dairy	17

Market steady.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 18.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Dec-May.
Banks selling T T 1/6 June-Dec. 35
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Dec-February.
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Dec May
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Dec-June.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/32 July December 35
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 272 1/4
Banks selling T T 270 1/4
Banks buying T T 268
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 559
Banks buying D D 569
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 115 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 94 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.93 7/8 17th inst
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/2 18th inst
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 18th inst.
Java/London 7.27 17th inst.
London/Paris 74.84 17th inst.
London/Belgium 21.11 17th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.24 1/2 17th inst.
London/Italy 57.78 17th inst.
London/Berlin 12.31 17th inst
London/Stockholm 19.39 17th inst.
London/New York 4.93 7/8 17th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.30 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-0-5 1/2 15th inst. £7-0 7 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 7/16 15th inst. 24 1/4 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 9/16 15th inst. 24 3/8 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 54 7/8 15th inst. 54 1/2 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 15th inst. 5/8 p.c. 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 11/16 p.c. 15th inst. 11/16 p.c. 17th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 2 per cent.
Tone: Tight.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec 17.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 17.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
December 1934		6.84
January 1935	6.80	6.81
February 1935		6.80
March 1935	6.77	6.79
April 1935		6.77
May 1935	6.74	6.75
June 1935		6.73
July 1935		6.72
August 1935		6.67
September 1935		6.62
October 1935		6.58
November 1935		6.55
Middling Spot		7.12

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec 17.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:—	
December 1934	8.50
January 1935	8.50
March 1935	8.52
May 1935	8.52
July 1935	8.52
October 1935	8.46
F.G.F. Spot	8.95

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 17.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. sellers 6-3/8.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Pessistent selling by professional operators in the local silver market resulted in a sharp decline in prices. It is understood that American interests are liberal buyers in London at present and we think the local market is now safe to begin purchases scale down. Recent heavy liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market. The gold market was fairly active with a good enquiry. Magsar silver opened to-day at Rs 65/10 and declined to Rs. 65/4. The undertone of the market was good and soon as teji-mandi is over in the local market we look for a steady revival in silver prices and prefer to operate on the long side. Shanghai T T. on London was 1/4 1/2. Later on there was increased selling which depressed silver prices to Rs. 64-12 but at this level there was short covering which improved prices to Rs. 64-15.

Ready silver	64 12 0
Magsar delivery	64 13 0
Posh delivery	65 1 0
Ready gold	34 14 6
Magsar delivery	34 15 0
Posh delivery	35 0 0

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 17.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. parcels Jan./Feb sellers 21/3.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Dec./Jan. sellers 21/9.
Wheat, South Australian, parcel, Dec/Jan. sellers 23/9

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Dec. 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.
Calcutta per cwt. Unchanged
Bombay per cwt. "
Karachi per cwt. "

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Dec. 17.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 10-3/8

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 17

Spot	24-1/4
Forward	24 3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec 17

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/0-7

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London Dec 17.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan unchanged.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec 17

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.30
Amsterdam	7.30
Brussels	21.11
Madrid	36.12-1/2
Milan	57.78
Berne	15.24-1/2
Paris	74.84
Prague	118.25
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	4.937/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 17

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	90-3/4
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	98
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113-3/4
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	90-1/2
Conversion Loan, 2 1/2 per cent. 1961	109-3/4
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	107-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	119-1/2
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	117-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	137
National Bank of India	43-3/8
P. & O Banking Corporation	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 17.

	£
Copper Brazien	42
Yellow Metal	35
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	228-3/4

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 17.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton Dec. sellers £9/11/3
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Dec./Jan. sellers £11/12/6.
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F ton Dec./Jan. sellers £11/17/6.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cone't C.I.F ton, Dec./Jan. sellers £11/15/0.
Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton Dec./Jan. sellers £10/15/0.
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. No offers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Dec. 17.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan. sellers 18/3.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 19/1-1/2.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 229/12 for Broach A/M. delivery. Last night business in Broach contract was done at Rs. 230/8 as some Japanese firms were reported buyers but to-day there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs 228/12. At this level the market was steady with a scattered buying. The undertone of the market was fairly good. Extensive business in double options has created firm tone in the local market and we think it is advisable to secure profits in strong markets.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points. The local market ruled easy on weakness of silver and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	228 12 0
Oomra D/J	213 4 0
Oomra March	210 4 0
Bengal D/J	148 0 0
Bengal March	150 12 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec 18

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 156	153	150	147	
Punjab	... 156	153	150	147	
Rajputana	... 156	153	150	147	
Oomra No. 3	225	222	219	215	...
C P No. 1	241	238	235	231	...
C P No. 2	232	229	229	222	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 18

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	156	...
Bengal Fine	143	156
Bengal F G	137	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	142	...
Sindh-Punjab F G	136	...
Wardha-Hingt	...	240
Nagpur/Savner	...	240
Pundhurna	217	...
Yeotmal	215	...
Arvi	215	227
Ellichpur	213	...
Amraoti-Berar	213	221
Khamgaon	213	223/227
Mulkapur	210	...
Khandesh	208	219
Jalna/Sailu	209	...
Broach Fine	231	...
Punjab/American	...	264
Cambodia	294/299	...
Miraj/Sangli	219/224	...
Compta Good	219/229	...
Bagalkot	209	...
Kampala	384	...
Busoga	381	...
Jinja	379	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Dec 18

In full-pressed bales

	Since 1st Sept. 2 days. This	year.
Khandesh	1,539	23,953
Central India	60	6,093
Barsi and Nagar	508	14,703
Hyderabad Gaorani	230	1,827
Berar	1,469	24,45[illegible]
Central Provinces	683	8,176
Total Oomras	4,489	79,233
Dholera	1,137	23,317
N W Provinces	...	2,453
Rajputana	...	1,616
Sind-Punjab	1,051	44,829
Broach	182	5,839
Coompta and Dharwar	772	21,327
Westerns-Northerns	96	15,415
Cocoanada	...	73
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	23,637
Persian	161	2,114
American	...	3,587
Egyptian and African	281	63,628
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	3	3
Total	8,112	288,071

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 13th Dec.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,312	94,95[illegible]
Japan and China	5,554	198,342
Coast Ports	...	6,745
Up-country by Rail	...	49.957
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	18,281
Total	6,866	368,322

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1934-35	1933-34
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 17-12-34	3205000	5263000
Receipts yesterday 17-12-34	20000	53000
Exports to date 17-12-34	2223000	3832000
Stock at Ports 14-12-34	3119000	4105000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-12-34	932000	2203000
Stock at Liverpool 14-12-34	912000	872000
Visible Supply 14-12-34	6824000	9185000
Quantity in Sight 14-12-34	5663000	8396000
Quantity out of Sight 14-12-34	4157000	5764000

ALL-INDIA COTTON CROP

The Third All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1934-35 will be posted in the Marwari Bazar, the Cotton Exchange, Sewri, and in the Office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, at 2-36 p.m (S.T.) on Friday, the 21st December 1934.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935 VAIDA

Bombay, Dec 18

The Bombay Grains and Seeds Association Ltd.

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m.	6 9 6
12 noon	6 9 3
3 p.m.	6 8 9
5 p.m.	6 8 9

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

Bawdwin Mine: The General Manager reports the following development: The Chinaman Lode No 1 Level has been crosscut East at 1231 feet South exposing 10 3/4 feet of ore assaying.

Silver per ton 17.6 ozs; Lead 12.2 per cent; Zinc 36.2 per cent; Copper 0.3 per cent.

Tata Powers And Steel Shares Look Up

ACTIVE PROFESSIONAL BUYING

Inter-Bazar Business Broadening

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Although there was utter absence of outside speculative business, the local Share Bazar was fairly active to-day on increased buying by professional operators particularly in Tata Powers and Steel shares.

It appears that inter-Bazar business is broadening, as bull operators are trying their best to push up prices to new high levels

There was active buying in Tata Power shares, which resulted in a rise of Rs. 17. Tata Iron and Steel shares were also firm on professional support, which improved prices of Deferred shares to Rs. 475 and Ordinaries to Rs 112-8. The firmness in these popular shares had a salutory effect on other speculative scrips, which also recorded small improvement.

The undertone of the Market was firm, but in view of absence of outside business, the Market is becoming somewhat unhealthy. It is dangerous to sell short as bull operators have full control over the situation. But we favour awaiting lower levels with a view to enter the Market on the constructive side.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

100 Ahm. Ad.	303 12
500 Bom. Cotton	55 0
520 Bombay Dyeing	931 4
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	313 2
100 Central India	328 2
100 Colaba	130 10
100 Coorla	113 12
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	397 8
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-4-0
100 Finlay	132 8
100 Gokak	196 4
1000 Hindustan	1,915 0
100 Indore	110 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	88 12
100 Kohinoor	213 12
250 Laxmi	856 4
100 Madhavji	12 8
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1525 0
250 Model	80 0
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	207 8
100 Oosmanshahi	70 0
100 Phoenix	315 0
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2820 0
50 Simplex	101 4
100 Swadeshi	231 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec. 18

Bombay Dyeing 922, 933, 930, 931, 920, 932, 931
Century 312, 314, 313
Central India 325, 328
Colaba 131, 130/10
Kohinoor 211, 213, 214, 213
New Great 205, 208, 207
Simplex 101
Swadeshi 228, 232, 231, 232, 228
Bundi 34, 34/4, 34/3, 34/6, 34/8
Indian Cement 365, 367, 365, 366
Tata Steel Dfd 469, 471, 468, 470, 472, 471, 476, 475
Tata Steel Ord 109/8, 111/4, 110 12, 111/8, 112, 111/12
Bombay Steam 307, 308
Bombay Burma 400, 398, 400, 398
Tata Hydro 166/14, 166/10
Andhra 1653, 1657, 1655, 1660
Tram 160/10, 160/5
Power 1417, 1428, 1426, 1436, 1430, 1432, 1437, 1436

100 Swan	65 4
25 Tata	12 8
500 Vishnu	1607 8
1000 Western	1035 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	104 0
25-50 Central	34 12
500 Imp.	1607 8
125-500 Imp. Country.	412 8
50-100 India	120 8
5 Union	6 2
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	34 8
70 Gwalior	120 0
250 Indian	336 4
40 Katni Def.	1200 0
100 Katni Ord	335 0
75 Okha	193 12
10 Punjab	24 2
100 Shahabad	242 8
70 United	70 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	13 10
16-75 New India	39 12
200 Oriental	4,260 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 6
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	165 10
1000 Andhra Valley	1660 0
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bom. Tram.	160 5
100 Bom. Suburban	175 0
10 Broach	11 8
100 Karachi	213 12
100 Poona	195 0
100 Surat	173 12
100 Tata Hydro	166 10
1000 Tata Power	1436 4
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm Prantij	852 3
100 Ahm Patty	123 0
100 C. Province	90 0
100 Dhond Baramati	90 0
100 Gujrat	75 0
100 Mandra Bhon	93 0
100 Pachora Jamner	91 0
100 Sara Sirangunge	95 0
500 Tapty Valley	775 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	39 8
30 Tata Steel Def.	475 10
75 Tata Steel Ord.	111 12
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	208 12
50 Belapur Sugar XD.	241 14
250 Bombay Steam	308 12
125 Bom. Burma	398 12
50 Bombay Burma County	131 14
8sh. Bri. Petrol	3-15-0
50 Bombay Telephone	115 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	151 4
100 Ind. Radio Def.	530 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	511 4
1000 Port Canning	590 0
15 Scindia	14 15
30 Tata Construction	82 0
25 Tata Oil	18 12
PREFERENCE	
7 p c Andhra Vly	1331 4
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	280 0
7 p.c. Bom Tram	82 0
5 p c Central India	511 4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	14 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	138 12
7½ p.c Tata Power	1370 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	181 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	168 8
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	655 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Dec. 18.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	96/15
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	111/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	111/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	119/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	119/3
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	111/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	103/5
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)	
3 per cent 1941 Cash	101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	102/13
4 per cent 1943	105/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	116/2
5 per cent 1939/44	108/0
5 per cent 1940/43	109/1
5 per cent 1935	101/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	109/0
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	102/10
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)	
4 per cent B P T 1974	104/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	115/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	108/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Promisary notes opened at 97-1-6 improved to 97-2 to close as above. The market was dull.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Broach A/M. 1935 Opening 228; Highest 229 1/2; Lowest 228; Closing 229 1/2

Oomra D/J. Opening 212 3/4; Highest 214 1/4; Lowest 212 1/2; Closing 214 1/4.

Oomra March Opening 209 1/2; Highest 211 1/4; Lowest 209 1/2; Closing 211 1/4

Bengal D/J. Opening 147 1/4; Highest 148 1/4; Lowest 147 1/4; Closing 148 1/4.

Bengal March Opening 149 1/2 Highest 151 1/4; Lowest 149 1/2; Closing 151 1/4.

Tender:—	Oomra.	Bengal.
17-12-34	Nil	1,600
Total to date		11,000

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 16 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-34) Rs. 2 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-1-35) Rs. 8

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Dec 18

Ready Javas Rs. 13-3-6
S S Arabia Rs. 3-7-6
S S Hatimura Rs. 3-8-3
Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-7
Shipment Jan-Mar Rs. 3-5-6
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-6
Shimpent July-Sept Rs. 3-7-6
Kesar Rs. 13-11
Saraya Rs. 13-5
Purtabpur Rs. 13-3
African Rs. 13-5
Java Spot F3.10

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec 17

February 11.89—03
March 11.96+01

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 17.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.67
Fine (Good Staple)	5.82
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.97
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.39
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.54
Choice (No. 1 Staple	5.69
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.50
Fine	3.70
Superfine	3.80
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.70
Fine	3.83
Superfine	3.90

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 5 POINTS

Crossrates Steady After Slight Improvement

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER WEAK

Wheat And Linseed Very Steady But Jute Quiet

BOMBAY, Dec 18

On Tuesday, cross rates ruled steady after a slight improvement.

NEW YORK COTTON MODERATE LY ACTIVE

The New York cotton market was moderately active on some speculative and trade buying.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER WEAK

London gold was firm but silver was weak.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY

Wheat and linseed ruled very steady on unfavourable crop reports.

RUBBER AND JUTE QUIET

Tin was quiet. Rubber and jute were also quiet.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES IN FAIR REQUEST

The London Stock Exchange showed no signs of activity owing to the negligible interest. Giltedged securities were in fair request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Dec 18

Previous closing	12.53
To-day's opening	12.53
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	12.58
Difference	+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Dec 18

Previous closing	6.75
To-day's opening	6.72
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	6.74
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 229

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 18

Cotton was moderately active on trade buying but business generally remained on a restricted scale with traders disinclined to take up the aggressive position. Movements in consequence were slow and unimportant with operators awaiting developments in Washington.

Trading in May commenced at 12.53 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing. Prices advanced on some speculative and trade buying with the price rising to 12.55 which attracted some foreign selling but these sales were easily absorbed and the market did not suffer any material decline.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.58 with a rise of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 18

The following were the opening ranges.

January	(12.50/12.49) 12.42/12.41
March	(12.58/12.58) 12.53/12.51
May	(12.57/12.57) 12.53/12.53

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 18

The following were the rates at 12-13 p.m.

American January	(8.81) 6.78
American March	(6.78) 6.76
Egyptian January	(8.55) 8.46
Egyptian March	(8.55) 8.48

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 18 10-45 p.m.

Broach A/M. moved between Rs. 227-8 and 228 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 228-0 with New York futures about 2 points up.

BANGALORE MERCHANT HONOURED

Municipality Recognises Charities By Naming Road After Him

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

The Bangalore City Municipal Council honoured one of its prominent citizens Mr S. Sajjan Rao Suryavamse, Yarn merchant, by deciding at its meeting yesterday, to name the Visvesvarapuram Oval after him.

Mr. Sajjan Rao who is well-known for his several acts of charity, has recently built a temple and a choultry at Visvesvarapuram, just opposite the Oval, at a cost of more than Rs. 2 lakhs.

After the decision was taken by the Council, Mr. B. K. Garudachar, President, announced amidst cheers, that Mr. Sajjan Rao had promised a donation of Rs. 2,500 towards the improvement of the Oval.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec 18

Previous closing	4.93 7/8
To-day's opening	4.94 1/4
To-day's closing	4.94 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec 18

Previous closing	4.93 7/8
To-day's opening	4.93 7/8
To-day's closing	4.94 1/2
Difference	+.00 5/8

FRANC RATE

London, Dec 18

Previous closing	74.81
To-day' opening	74.90
To-day's closing	74.90
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 18

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93-7/8 and then improved to 4.94-1/16 subsequently on better support the rate gradually rose to 4.94-9/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.94 1/2.

The franc opened at 74.90 and thereafter continued steady with slight variations.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.90.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 18

The market closed steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	24 1/4d.	23 15/16d.
Forward	24 3/8d.	24 1/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 18

Gold (£7-0-7) £7-0-9

BULLION

London, Dec 18

Influx (£69,000) £1,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver Spot (24 1/4d.) 23 15/16d.
Gold per ounce (£7-0-7) £7-0-9

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec 18

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c

CROSS RATES

London, Dec 18

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(5.64 3/8) 5.63 5/8
New York on Bombay	(37.35) 37.35
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93 5/8) 0.92 5/8
London on Milan	(57.84) 57.78
London on Shanghai	(1-4 7/8) 1-4 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec 18

Silver opened easy at the 65/9, 65/11 and 65/11/6. The market was very much depressed owing to disappointing cables from abroad as a result of which prices declined rapidly on heavy selling and liquidation by local dealers. Furthermore renewed fall set in on lower London silver cables which forced prices down ready being quoted at 63/8. However the decline attracted some covering and optiondealers buying and the market was able to recover partially. Prices closed steady at Rs. 64-6, 64-7, 64-11.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/15 and 35. Quieter conditions continue to prevail in the absence of any stimulating advices from abroad while some slight appreciation resulted in some local and banks selling. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/14/3. 34/14/9 and 34/14/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 18

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 60 and May 62. The market showed little activity due to the lack of interest and rather disappointing reports from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 18

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 99-3/4. The market was fairly active on improved buying and foreign enquiry influenced by better technical position.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec 18

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 11.93. Trading was more active on good foreign demand and speculative buying influenced by unfavourable crop reports. Quotation at noon stood at 11.91.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Dec 18

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 1/4 buyers £228 3/8 sellers Steady) £228 buyers £228 1/8 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£10 1/4 buyers £10 1/2 sellers. Dull) £10 1/8 buyers £10 3/8 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/2 to £32) £31 1/2 to £32

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (£17 1/8 sellers) £16 7/8 paid and buyers
Dunlop Dec (£20 sellers) £20 sellers
Lightning Dec (£18 sellers) £18 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16) 6 5/16 paid and buyers
April-June (6 9/16) 6 9/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Dec-Jan. (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Dec-Jan (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata Dec-Jan. (£9 9/16 sellers) £9 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

(May 1935)

Bombay, Dec 18

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 9 6
Rates 12-0 noon	6 9 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 8 9
Rates at 4-30 p.m.	6 8 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 18

10-30 p.m.

Wheat January	4 2 0
Wheat May	4 8 9
Linseed May	6 8 6

The tone was steady.

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

Limited Business In Teas

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

Jutes ruled fairly steady and moderate business resulted. Coals showed not much change although Equitables were fairly asked for at steady rates. In Teas limited business took place at easier rates. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent New loan 1941 101/6; 3½ per cent paper 96/15; 3½ per cent loan 1947/50 102/15; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 111/8 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/2.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 35/8; Imperial Bank fully paid 1610 small lots.

Cottons:—Elgin Mills pref. 142 ex-div.

Coals: — Amalgamated 23/8; Bengal 244/8; Bhalgora 3; Equitable 30/15.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 494; Adamjee ordy 16 small lot; Auckland 263/8; Alliance 416; Alliance pref 124; Barnagore 194; Birla 16/10 small lots; Clive 35/4; Craig ordy 2/5; Dalhousie 420; Empire 43/4; Fort Gloster 677/8; Fort William 335; Gourepore ordy 720; Gourepore pref 130; Howrah 61/10; Hukumchand 17/8 small lot; India 423; Kamarhatty 643; Kanknarrah 573; Khardah 490; Lansdowne 189 small lot; Lothian 330; Megna 54; National 76/6; New Central 425/8 small lot; Nuddea 75; Northbrook 55 small lot; Standard 312.

Miscellaneous:—Reliance Firebricks 9/14; Bengal Telephone ordy 17/14; Cuttack electric 8/7; Muttra electric 11/12 cum div; Bengal Iron 3/13; Burn & Co., ordy 319 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 8/4; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 71; Marshalls & Sons 1/15; Associated Hotels pref. 102; B. I. Corporation ordy 2/14; B. I. Corporation defd. 2; B. I. Corporation pref. 151; Ivan Jones 2/14; Howrah Oil 12/12; India General Navigation ordy 118; Carew & Col. 21/8; Samastipore 11/4.

Teas:—Bishnauth 31; Dimakusi 34; Hattikhira 29; Jutlibari 14; Tezpore ordy 10/8.

Debentures:—7 per cent 1930/40 Calcutta Jute 111; 6 per cent 1896/1936 Durbar Mills 102/4; 6 per cent 1902/27/47 Bengal Paper 104/8; 6 per cent 1938/43 Shree Radhakrishna Sugar Mills 103.

A. P.

DEMAND FOR LEADING INDUSTRIALS FOR INVESTMENT

ALMOST COMPLETE ABSENCE OF SPECULATIVE ACTIVITY

Cocoa Firm In Sympathy With America

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 18

On the Stock Exchange apart from demand for some leading industrials mainly for investment purposes, markets again were devoid of interest, owing to the almost complete absence of speculative activity.

In Commodities large business was done in cocoa mainly on covering account and prices were firm in sympathy with America.

Wall Street opened steady but then turned quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec 18

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan opened at £98

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday Dec. 11 £97
Wednesday Dec. 12 £97 1/4
Thursday Dec. 13 £98
Friday Dec. 14 £98 1/4
Monday Dec. 17 £98

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 18 3-30 p.m.

Market generally avere very quiet. Giltedgeds were firm at first but the demand slackened afterwards. Industrials in general were generally quiet but there were some good features. The general tone was rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£90 1/2) £90 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£109 3/4) £109 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 7/8) £112 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 5/8) £107 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 1/2) £117 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (27-10 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (12 1/8) 12 1/8
Hydro Electric (del 4 3/8) del 4 3/8
Musical Industries (28-9) 29-0
Princhin Johnson (42-7 1/2) 42-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Defd (36-3) 36-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (114-0) 114-9
Realisation 1930 (£95 3/4) £95 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (48-3) 48-3
University Ordinary (23-6) 23-6
Ford Motors (35-6) 35-6
Cables and Wireless (7) 7 1/4
British American Tobacco (123-9) 124-4 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 1/2 Ex Div) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (137-1 1/2) 137-9
P and O S N Co Defd (17-0) 17-6
Distillers (94-0) 94-0
Bredrurd Dyers (9-6) 9-6
British Celonese (11-6) 11-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-9) 65-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (45-7 1/2) 46-6 £49
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-6) 7-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-0) 10-0
Inter Nickels (22 7/8) 22 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51) £51 1/4
L M S Ford (£20 3/4) £21 1/4
L N E R Defd (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£134) £134
London 'G' Stock (£95) £95 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (257-6 Ex Div) 257-6
Goddar New (180-0 Ex Div) 181-3
Moddar New (75-7 1/2 Ex Div) 75-0
Sub Nigel (236-3 Ex Div) 235-0
Spring Mines (166-0 Ex Div) 161-9
Union Corporation (140-3) 140-3

During the month of November the total revenue derived from the Port of Colombo amounted to Rs. 4,29,067. Of this amount harbour dues came to Rs. 2,65,952. warehouse rent Rs. 64,791, and oil installations Rs. 48,382. The revenue in October was better.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 18 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£91) £91
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£98 1/4) £98
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1933/60 (£113 1/2) £114
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£116) £116
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£108 1/2) £109
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£105) £105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112 3/4) £112 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (22-6) 22-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (36-3) 36-3
Donaro Tea (50-0) 50-0

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (12 1/2) 12 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-3) 22-3
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-0) 29-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-1 1/2) 59-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (11-4 1/2) 11-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (13 7/8) 13 7/8
East Rand Proprietary (48-9 Ex Div) 49
Rand Mines (137-6 Ex Div) 137-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-0) 35-0
Anglo Persian (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Burma Oil (71-3) 70-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-0) 6-0
Shell Transport (46-4 1/2) 46-9
Royal Dutch (£15 7/8) £15 7/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 18

The following were the opening rates

General Motors (del 31 1/2) del 31 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (del 11 1/4) del 11 3/8
U S Steel Common (del 38) del 37
U S Steel Preference (del 32 1/4) unquoted.

"RELEASE ROY" CAMPAIGN

Nagpur Urges Congress Members To Move Assembly

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The following statement demanding the immediate and unconditional release of Mr. M. N. Roy, who is seriously ill in the Barreilly Jail has been issued by prominent citizens of Nagpur:

"We are very anxious about the health of Mr. M. N. Roy who is undergoing a sentence of six years and who it is reported is suffering from low fever and is also spitting blood. It seems, moreover, that he is not given proper medical treatment. We fear that unless he is transferred to any other jail his condition would soon become critical.

It is not necessary in demanding the release of Mr. Roy that everyone should agree with his political and economic views. Humanity demands his immediate release when he is dangerously ill.

ON FLOOR OF ASSEMBLY

We also appeal to the newly elected Congress members to the Assembly that they should move a resolution demanding his immediate release and should find out if the treatment is satisfactory."

The statement has been signed by:—

Dr. B. S. Munje, Dr. N. B. Khare, T. J. Kedar, M.L.C., Moulana Samiulla Khan, President, Municipality, S. B. Parakh, M.L.C., G. A. Ogle, Editor "Maharashtra," V. R. Kallappa, Editor, "Labour Journal," V. S. Venkataraman, Editor "Daily News," M. D. Shahane, Editor "Hitvad," A. S. Patwardhan, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Nissar Ali, R. S. Rulkar, N. M. Deshmukh and others.

MORE ABOUT "DIAMOND MINE"

Whereabouts Of Workmen's 'Master' who Got The Find Unknown

BARODA, Dec. 18

In connection with the unearthing of two diamonds inquiries made point to the discovery of one large diamond only by one of the women engaged in digging stones on a private quarry owned by Laishanker Patel.

It appears that one of the workmen went to drink water which had collected in a pit caused by blasting There he happened to see something glitter in a crevice of the rock. Moved by curiosity he removed the glittering stone with his implement and handed it over to Lalshanker Patel, his master, who in his turn showed it to several people in the village.

The news of the find quickly reached Baroda when Major Acquino of the District Police immediately sent his men to take possession of the stone under the provisions of the 'Treasure Trove Act' and also posted police to guard the hill which is a mile and a half from the Timba-Godhra chord line within the limits of Tulsigam village. It is believed further excavations might lead to the discovery of a diamond field and that the Baroda Government contemplates sending a geological expert to investigate into the nature of the stone and the soil.

In the meantime the police have not able to find the whereabouts of Lalshanker Patel. However from the statements made by several people who had seen the stone, it appears to be of a bluish tint and much larger than a betel nut.—A. P.

KOOTHUR RIOT CASE JUDGMENT

Munsiff And Three Others To Hang

TRICHINOPOLY, Dec. 18.

The Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly has delivered judgment in the Koothur Rioting case, sentencing Veerayya Vandayar village Munsiff, and member of the District Board and three others to death on charges of murder and thirteen accused including the above named to rigorous imprisonment ranging from two to ten years on charges of rioting, causing grievous hurt, attempt to murder and being members of an unlawful assembly.

The case was the sequel to serious rioting which occurred in a hamlet known as Koothur on 14th April in connection with the execution of a court degree resulting in the death of three persons and injuries to several others.

Five accused were acquitted.—A. P.

18 LAKHS FOR MYSORE STEEL SCHEME

Council Sanctions Over 12 Lakhs For Power Line To Bhadravati

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Dec. 18.

The Mysore Legislative Council sanctioned to-day a sum of 18 lakhs rupees for the installation of the steel scheme at Bhadravati Iron Works. The Government have launched upon this scheme as the only possible way to make the Iron Works self-supporting.

Another sum of Rs. 1,270,000 was also sanctioned for running a power line from Mysore to Bhadravati for the supply of power to the Iron Works.

The private bills viz. the Bill to Restrain Solemnization of Child Marriage in the State and the Bill for the Suppression of Universal Traffic in the State leave to introduce which were sought for by Messrs. G. Chennappa and D. S. Mallappa, respectively were not discussed as the Dewan-President advised that they were to bring in the bills at the next session.

Home Member's Denial Of Warning

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

Replying to a short-notice question in the Punjab Legislative Council, to-day, about the Ahrar Tablig Conference held at Qadian, the Home Member said that a notice under Section 144 was issued on the President of the Conference and another under Section 3, sub-Clause 1, Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932, was issued on the Head of the Mirzai sect.

"WARNING" TO GOVT

Replying to the question as to whether it was a fact that Mirza Bashir Ahmed of Qadian, in an address at a prayer following the Ahrar Conference warned the British Government either to apologise to him or he would take a bold step against the Government, the Home Member said that this was not an interpretation that the Local Government placed on his address. Government replied in the negative as regards tendering apology or making any enquiry as to the steps Mirza Bashir Ahmed was going to take against the Government.—United Press.

NEED OF MISSIONARY SPIRIT

Behar Minister On Potency Of Co-op. Movement

MARVELLOUS REMEDY

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Dec. 18.

"The faith of the Government in the Co-operative movement as an effective means to ameliorate and improve the economic, social, educational and insanitary conditions of the agriculturists, artisans, petty traders and other classes of poor people remains unshaken. Co-operation may not be the panacea for all economic ills whereto mankind is subject but no one will deny that it is a remedy of marvellous potency and efficacy whereof, if properly administered, has been demonstrated in almost all advanced countries of the world."

Thus declared Hon. Mr. Abdul Aziz, Minister of Education, formally opening the 17th session of the Co-operative Federation Congress to-day at Chapra, Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar, ex-Minister, Central Provinces, presiding.

TWO LIMBS OF SAME ORGANISM.

Hon. Mr. Aziz said that the Co-operative movement was essentially a people's movement and must ultimately be run and managed by the people themselves without undue dependence on or interference from the Government. It was entirely wrong to think that there was any competition for power of control between official and non-official workers of the movement who were the two limbs of the same organism and must work in harmony and unison for its healthy development.

The Minister referred to the decline in the number of Co-operative Societies in Bihar and Orissa and said that from 1925 the policy followed had been of consolidation and introspection which had succeeded in arresting the reckless financing and hasty organisation. The time, however, ha dcome when the expansion should be resumed while only such Societies as were utterly hopeless were to be gradually weeded out.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

With regard to the question of rural reconstruction Hon. Mr. Aziz said that there was no question which called for or was worthy of their attention more than this. This would, he declared, receive his fullest support provided the scheme for reform and reconstruction was not too ambitious.

DISTINCT IMPROVEMENT

Alluding to the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Societies Bill the Minister said that he did not claim that the Bill was perfect in as its provisions but from criticisms and opinions published thereon, he thought, that the Bill was a distinct improvement over the All-India Act and it would be easier to amend the Provincial Act from time to time in the light of further experience.

"Whatever may be its merit or demerit I can assure you that it has been conceived with the sole object of facilitating the growth and working of co-operative societies in the province and purging the movement of its abuses."

NEED OF MOVEMENT

Concluding Hon. Mr. Aziz summarised the needs of the movement and said that sincere and devoted men, imbued with a missionary spirit of service, were needed more than money. Intensive campaign of rural reconstruction and long term finance for Primary Credit Societies were among the other suggestions that he thought, if paid attention to, were bound to make the movement flourish.

ANDHRA 'VARSITY CONVOCATION

Governor To Open Philosophical Congress

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

H. E. the Governor left to-night by the Calcutta Mail for Waltair where he will preside to-morrow afternoon at the eighth Convocation of the Andhra University.

His Excellency opens the proceedings of the Tenth Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress which meets under the auspices of the Andhra University at Waltair on Thursday and returns to Madras on Friday morning.—A. P.

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It Is Govt. Not Congress That Can Speak For India!

LORD LYTTON SPEAKS TO BR. PEERS

Faringdon Urges Declaration Of Dominion Status As Objective

An outstanding feature of the Lords debate on Monday were the speeches of the Labourite peer Baron Faringdon, and the Duke of Atholl.

GREATEST OPPONENTS

The Labour peer urged that the declaration of Dominion Status as the objective should be included in the Constitution. He criticised the representatives of the landlords and said the greatest opponents of advance probably came from those who feared the loss of trade; but he said Britain would not retain any trade unless her pledges were quickly honoured.

ATTITUDE OF PRINCES

The Duke of Atholl declined to give the government a blank cheque on matters of transcendent importance. Referring to the attitude of the Princes, he accepted the Viceroy's denial that pressure was exerted, but argued that inducements were held out, and dealt at length with the question of the retrocession of the civil station at Bangalore.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Lord Ampthill who favoured a progressive development of self-government by stages doubted whether the Select Committee paid sufficient attention to the new movement of the orthodox Hindus who have been aroused by the fears of a danger to their religion and customs from the White Paper.

Lord Ampthill said the Moslems were prepared to accept the Communal Award, only because it gave them a majority in Bengal and North-West while the Princes were full of anxiety. He contended that in such circumstances it was impossible to claim that India was clamouring for Government's scheme. Urging postponement of the conception of the federation by 15 or 20 years, he declared that India's real grievances were economic and not political.

Lord Ampthill urged that Britain's duty was to maintain the protecting hand of the British rule, until India was able to share in the world-wide revival of her economic prosperity.

Worthy of Great Issues.

Lord Linlithgow assured the House that every member of the Select Committee had done his utmost to make the report worthy of the great issues involved. No Committee, he said, ever worked in greater harmony, or with more readiness to hear every viewpoint, and though all the sections were unable to sign the main report, all were entitled to claim that they contributed their full share to the shaping of the report.

Lord Linlithgow, expressing gratitude to the Burma delegates, voiced the wish of the whole House that Burma would prosper greatly under the new Constitution, and her sons and daughters would find within the constitutional field a political contentment and an ample opportunity to serve their motherland (cheers).

Lord Linlithgow proceeded to deal with the financial aspects, in which connection he reminded the House that the world only now was beginning emerge from a prolonged financial crisis. He said the weight of the financial difficulty lay in the provinces and not at the centre, and contended that the critics of the scheme on financial grounds, who yet advocated provincial autonomy, adopted an untenable position.

Financial Position.

Lord Linlithgow paid a tribute to India's financial position, pointing out that the budget was balanced, all her obligations were honoured, the currency was sound, and credit was good. He said that the best opinion available, including that of the Federal Finance Committee, considered that if the price level of the agricultural products followed a course which might be reasonably anticipated, the resources of India with a prudent management will be able to bear the cost of the Reforms.

He expressed the opinion that if the level fell considerably, not only the Federation but a provincial autonomy would be beyond India's compass. He laid emphasis on the weight to be attached in financial matters to the expert advice, and urged that the House should not lightly reject the views of Sir Samuel Hoare and his advisers. He referred also to the views of Sir Basil Blackett and Sir George Schuster, and said it wise to rely on their opinion, unless good reason to the contrary was produced.

Dealing with some other objections, Lord Linlithgow urged that as autonomous provinces were to be established, it would be wise to make a provision in the system for a central government, which would bring into counsels the representatives of the Princes, and which would work in harmony with the provinces, and so check the centrifugal tendencies which were certain to be present.

After emphasising the unity of the politically minded classes, and insisting on a measure of responsibility at the centre he expressed the opinion that the scheme before the House was an attempt to establish the beginning of a new relationship between east and west. He believed there was a good hope that it would succeed and that it was a policy worthy of Britain.

Best Possible Proposals.

Baron Middleton supporting Lord Salisbury, urged that Parliament should be in a position to intervene and restore the situation, if matters went wrong in the provinces. He declared that if the Labour Peers understood the reality of conditions under which rural India lived their attitude would be very different.

The Earl of Middleton, following Baron Middleton, while warning that the financial stringency would be followed by demands for a reduction in the size of the army, said that proposals might not be ideal, but they were the best possible at present.

Lord Lytton emphasised that the majority of the report, although it had not attained a unanimity either in Britain or in

(Continued on Page 13.)

PROTECTING LABOUR FROM USURY

Mysore Govt. Contemplate Legislation

BANGALORE, Dec. 18.

That loitering near factories, mills and other places of business by moneylenders inducing taking of loans or insisting on their repayment should be made punishable in law was the point stressed by Mr. K. T. Bhashyam at question time in the Mysore Council.

He drew attention to what he described as the sad plight of agriculturalists, factory labourers and lower middle classes at the hands of Pathans, Marwaris and others "living on moneylending business" and their exorbitant interest rates and harassing methods of realising their claims.

The Government member assured the House that the point would be duly considered in framing the Bill (now under contemplation) to check usury in the State.—A. P.

Empire Cruise Ship Leaves For Calcutta

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

H. M. S. "Emerald" which had been in Madras harbour for the past three weeks in the course of its cruise round the Eastern possessions of the British Empire, left for Calcutta last night.—A. P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

To Live One Year More While Reforms Are Discussed

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has issued the following notification, dated December 13, extending the life of the existing Legislative Council for one year more:—

"Whereas the period of my Legislative Council expires on the 17th day of February 1935;

"And whereas there exist special circumstances, namely, the consideration by His Majesty's Government of proposals for Indian Constitutional Reforms;

"And whereas I think fit that the period of my Legislative Council should be extended for a further period of one year;

"Now, therefore, I, Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by proviso (b) to subsection (1) of section 72B of the Government of India Act, hereby extend the period for which my Legislative Council shall continue until the 17th day of February 1936.

Patna.—The death has occurred of Mr. Rajeshvari Prasad, a member of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council for Patna Division Non-Mahomedan Urban.

Himalayas Save North India From Disaster

Earthquake Shock On Saturday Morning Was Of Great Magnitude

In connection with the earthquakes reported on the 15th and 16th instant in Tibet and Anatolia respectively, Dr. S. C. Roy, Director of the Colaba Observatory says there is no possibility of the shocks being identical. More complete observational information from Indian seismic stations regarding the great earthquake of December 15, and its foreshocks and aftershocks is now available, and it may be definitely stated that these shocks were not the same as those that occurred in Anatolia.

The preliminary tremors of the shock of December 15 made their first mark on the registering instruments at Calcutta, Agra, Bombay and Kodaikanal seismic stations at different timings with the epicentral distances being respectively 620, 700 1,280 and 1,560 miles. Hence says Dr. Roy it is clear from the arrival times of the great shock that its origin must have been nearer Calcutta than Bombay or Agra, but any shock in Anatolia would be recorded in Bombay and Agra earlier than Calcutta.

The epicentral distances reported also the point of origin of the great shock in Tibet. The distance of 250 miles reported from Dehra Dun appears a little too small, but is inconsistent with the location of the great shock recorded at Colaba. Communication from the highlands of Tibet are difficult and it may take sometime before news reached from that quarter.

It is fortunate that the earthquake occurred in barren and thinly populated land. The Himalayan barrier must be thanked otherwise the Northern India Frontier could not have possibly escaped the effects of a shock of that magnitude as recorded on the morning of December 15.

It may be added that the Colaba seismographs registered a slight shock at 1 a.m. on the 16th night with its origin about 3,000 miles, which might be the one reported from Anatolia.

Nothing definite can be said about the Anatolian shocks until the times of origin are known.—A.P.

'QUAKE SHOCKS At Muzaffarpur And Manickgunj

MUZAFFARPUR, Dec. 18.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity lasting for two seconds was felt here at 4-45 this morning.

SHOCK AT MANICKGANJ.

MANICKGANJ (Decca), Dec. 17.

A mild shock of earthquake was felt here at 1-15 this morning.

DHUBRI IMMUNE FROM SHOCK.

DHUBRI, Dec. 17.

The earthquake shock, which is believed to have occurred in Tibet and Khatmandu, was not felt here. Dhubri, which is very sensitive to earthquakes, has felt no tremour at all.—A.P.

Mr. Harshad M. Thaker, B.Sc. (1st Class) left for higher studies to take M.Sc. (textile) degree, by s.s. "Carthage."

Malaviyaji Leaves For Benares

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

Pandit Malaviya left for Benares with his family. The train was delayed by 5 minutes as there was some difficulty for accommodation in the second class, compartments, for which Panditji had a ticket, he had to change to a first class compartment.

Panditji's departure to Benares is hurried, evidently because of the impending visit of the Maharana Udayapur to Benares Hindu University, to-day, at 3-30 p.m.

Panditji is still weak and looks very pale.—United Press.

MRS. MALAVIYA'S HEALTH.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

A later message says Pt. Malaviya cannot walk, but limps while moving. He was therefore carried in a chair from the house to the car, and thence from the car to the railway compartment.

MRS. MALAVIYA.

Mrs. Malaviya has not also completely recovered. She is not yet able to stand without some one supporting her. Therefore she was also carried in a chair.

Doctors are of opinion that there need not be any anxiety about their health. Though the doctors preferred their remaining at Allahabad for some more days, there was no cause of fear about a set-back in their improvement by going to Benares.—United Press.

The 20th Session of the Bombay Engineering Congress commenced in Bombay on Monday, under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur N. N. Iyengar (3rd from right). H. E. Lord Brabourne opened the Congress.

Engineers Discuss "Town Planning"

Mr. Shete Tells History Of Poona Drainage System At Bombay Congress

On the second day of the 20th Session of the Engineering Congress two papers, one on "Town Planning" and the other on "Poona Drainage" were read to the delegates by Mr. T. V. Talim and Mr. V. G. Shete respectively. Mr. C. M. Lane, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P.W.D., was in the chair.

In the course of his speech Mr. Talim said that Town Planning in short is the art of shaping and guiding the physical growth of the towns in harmony with the social and economic needs of the people. Strictly speaking Town Planning meant planning of a town "de novo" such as the planning of "New Delhi". Yet the term is applied to undeveloped sections of existing towns and districts and even to replanning areas already built upon.

Continuing, the speaker said that Town Planning was not a new subject. The Greek traveller Megasthanes was greatly impressed with the town known as "Pataliputra," the capital of the Maurya Empire.

If the origin of towns in India were studied it would be found that many towns had grown round a famous temple or a sacred river or a king's palace. Conjeevaram, Fatepur Sikri, Jaunpur, Jaipur, Mohenjo-Daro are some of the Indian towns of old that were cited by the speaker as examples of Town Planning in olden days in India.

The speaker, in the course, went on to say that Town Planning in India in very old days were based on sound principles.

In Foreign Countries.

Referring to Town Planning outside India, the speaker said, "Outside India we find one of the oldest attempt of town planning in the town of "Kahun" in Egypt—a town constructed for housing workmen for building the Pyramid of Illahum in 2500 B.C."

The towns of the Roman Empire were also laid out on Town Planning principles.

After the advent of steam and railways and the consequent industrial expansion, villages grew in a haphazard manner into towns in which such spaciousness, amenities and conveniences as the village originally possessed were entirely lost. This Industrial expansion resulted in overcrowded cities depopulating the country side.

However, people soon began to realise that this state of affairs could never be beneficial to humanity and there was once more a cry of "Back to Nature" and the result was that they were now aiming at an entirely new and well-planned town from every point of view—not only industrial and residential but also from the agricultural point of view.

Traffic Facilities.

The function of a Town-Plan is to regulate the future extension of the town so that while conditions of health, beauty and convenience are secured, its individuality is at the same time preserved. The town-planning scheme would have due regard to the best possible traffic facilities. For the proper development of a town good roads and traffic facilities are a great asset. A town-planner would have to sort out fast or slow-moving traffic. Owing to the advent of fast motor traffic junctions of streets have become very important from a traffic point of view.

Continuing Mr. Talim said that at a very early stage in the preperation of a Town-Planning scheme suitable sites should be selected to secure as main and subsidiary centres to serve not only as sites for public buildings but also to focus the common life of the community. The speaker also referred to the necessity of aerodromes and zoning.

A discussion followed after Mr Talim had read the Paper. Mr. Talim later replied to the questions that had arisen during the discussion.

Poona Drainage.

Mr. V. G. Shete, then read his paper on "Poona Drainage."

In the course of his speech, Mr. Shete said that the history of Poona Drainage provided a unique instance in the Deccan of how a growing town was required to make provision for its growing needs, especially in the vital question of water-supply and drainage.

"The Peshwas provided for the city, presumably in the years 1750-60 a good drainage system according to the ideals then known," said the speaker. "They constructed underground masonry drains, for conveyance of sullage and rain water, throughout almost all parts of the town by providing works, which are still in existence to-day. As the old system was designed to carry both sullage and rain water, the drains were naturally too large and being of rectangular section, were unsuitable for carrying away comparatively small quantities of sullage in fair weather. Into, the Mutha river, the sewage was emptied.

"The earliest objections to the discharge of city sewage were made as far back as 1865 but no practical action was followed till 1881, during which time the Mutha Right Bank Canal was constructed and piped water supply was laid both for Cantonment city areas.

On Modern Lines.

"With the introduction of an adequate water supply in the city area the question for proper drainage on modern lines was considered seriously and the full scheme prepared by Mr. M. Visvesvarayya (now Sir) in 1906, costing 22 lakhs was accepted by the Government and the Municipality."

Continuing the speaker explained the history of the Poona drainage system and the results of the Partial Scheme works and its defects.

He also dealt with the various proposals for the improvement of the drainage system that were considered from time to time. The speaker gave a detailed version of the Improvement Scheme, the population provisions and the rate of sewage and daily quantities of sewage per head. The rainfall provisions that had been made in the drainage system were also explained.

After the speaker had explained the Effluent Irrigation arrangements made by the Municipality and the Winter Disposal works and the effect on the drainage system due to the abnormal growth in the population, a discussion of the Paper followed. After Mr. Shete had replied to the questions the second sittings of the Congress adjourned.

The delegates are attending a film on "Tata Steel" at the Capitol Cinema in the afternoon. At 3 p.m. they are visiting the Bombay Port Trust Dredging Flotilla.

AJMER MUNICIPAL SECRETARY DEAD

AJMER, Dec. 18.

Mr. Mackenzie, who was the Secretary of the Ajmer Municipality for the last 25 years, died yesterday at the age of 74. He came here in 1898 and was one of the oldest residents of Ajmer.

He was awarded the silver Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for meritorious work in connection with plague epidemic. After retirement, he continued to work as Honorary Magistrate.—A.P.

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